SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

THEY ALL WATCH PRINCESS MARGARET

THOSE YANK (BRITISH) SO-AND-SOS!

JULY 24, 1951 VOL. 66, NO. 42

HRH PRINCESS MARGARET: *Plays hard, works hard.* *See Page 20.*

10c

Canada's Eyes Are Back On Europe

I Wouldn't Be Young Again

Paul Hesse photo

Decorative and other specifications subject to change without notice

See and drive this 120-horsepower wonder car!

Great new Studebaker Commander V-8

New type V-8 engine! Spectacular zip and pep!

Best gas mileage of any 8 in Mobilgas Economy Run!*

Lowest price Canadian car with this advanced type of engine!

*Overdrive, optional at extra cost, was used.

SEE THE THRIFTY STUDEBAKER CHAMPION, TOO... TOP VALUE OF CANADA'S LOWEST PRICE CARS

The Studebaker Corporation of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario

Down Skyway 78 to Cool Jamaica

In a few hours, you can fly down longitude 78 from stifling city heat to the cool breezes of the Trade Winds—in Jamaica. Here you'll enjoy a refreshing summer in a temperature that rarely goes above 80°.

In Jamaica, you'll find a picturesque land of lush tropical scenery, lofty mountains and soft sand beaches. Against this enchanting background, five different resort areas beckon you—each with its own special kind of holiday fun.

You'll enjoy a wonderful summer vacation in Jamaica—*at rates to suit your budget.* For further details, see your travel agent, any airline or shipping office, or write to Jamaica Tourist Board, 47 Fraser Avenue, Toronto.

To 78 degrees in

JAMAICA

NEXT WEEK

in SATURDAY NIGHT:

Is NATO Heading For a New Crisis?

Also . . .

Canadians Who Make Their Living by Magic

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 66 No. 42 Whole No. 3038

CONTENTS

FEATURES

ON THE CANADIAN MIND	B. K. Sandwell	7
CANADA'S EYES ARE BACK ON EUROPE	Michael Barkway	8
I WOULDN'T BE YOUNG AGAIN!	Somerset Maugham	9
THOSE AMERICAN (BRITISH) SO-AND-SOS!	Major-General E. L. M. Burns	10
DOES CANADA OWE ITS ARTISTS A LIVING?	L. A. C. Panton	11
ZEB PIKE MET DESTINY AT FORT YORK	Thomas Kelley	12
THE TROUBLED TRUCE	Willson Woodside	15
FAIR PLAY AND ALL THAT	Gordon McCaffrey	19
THEY ALL WATCH PRINCESS MARGARET	Alison Barnes	20
DEFERRED OBSEQUIES	Mary Lowrey Ross	27
WILL PEACE TALK SLOW REARMAMENT PACE?		30
THE GRASS-ROOTS BANKER	Bill Cockman	36

DEPARTMENTS

Books	29	National Round-Up	13
Business Front	30	Ottawa View	2
Crosswords	24	People	18
Films	25	Sports	28
Front Page	5	Then & Now	4
Intermission	19	U.K. & Commonwealth	17
Letters	3	World Affairs	15
Lighter Side	27	World of Women	20

BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Princess Margaret, her 21st birthday on August 21 and the possibility of the announcement of her engagement to — the guessing is high, wide and handsome — are keeping Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth in heart-fluttering suspense. But Princess Margaret goes her own pleasant way and continues to draw all sorts of publicity for the very qualities that make her so human. The other side of Princess Margaret, the endless routine and official duties demanded of her royal position, these are taken for granted. A hard-working girl, she has the modern instincts of a normal fun-loving girl; and this is the Princess who has been depicted in an exclusive story for SN on Page 20.—*Photo by Cecil Beaton, Miller Services.*

Next Week: SN's mid-summer billboard carries a variety of numbers from the passing Canadian and world scene. Who are Canada's top magicians and how good are they? . . . Is NATO heading for a new crisis, and if so, what can we do about it? . . . A picture spread on Ontario's summer vacation spots . . . A report on recent advances in Canadian medicine . . . How Canadian artist York Wilson works and relaxes . . . A poll on where and why some prominent Canadians go for their holidays . . . Business Front stories on Montreal's Canadair and a modest industrialist who brought about a revolution in a sleepy little Quebec town.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
B. K. Sandwell

MANAGING EDITOR
John Yocom

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Michael Barkway (Ottawa), P. M. Richards (Business), Willson Woodside (Foreign).

ASSISTANT MANAGING EDITOR
Herbert McManus

WOMEN'S EDITOR
Bernice Coffey

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Phyllis Archer, Melwyn Breen, Margaret Ness, Kenneth G. Roberts, Hal Tracey, Michael Young.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
Louis and Dorothy Crerar, Robert Chambers, John Collins, John Dunlop, Paul Duval, Wilfrid Eggleston, Marjorie Thompson Flint, Kimball McIlroy, J. E. Parsons, Mary Lowrey Ross.

Hazel Watson (Editorial Secretary)

CORRESPONDENTS
Peter Donovan and John L. Marston (London), R. L. Hoadley (New York).

Eric Seymour (St. John's Nfld.), George Fraser (Charlottetown), Frank Miller (Halifax), Stuart Trueman (Saint John, NB), Frank Lowe (Montreal), D. P. O'Hearn (Ontario Legislature), John P. Gore (London, Ont.), Ewing Laverty (Windsor), Gordon Sinclair (Winnipeg), Philip V. Wade (Saskatoon), William Thomson (Regina), T. A. Mansell (Edmonton), Basil Dean (Calgary), Gordon McCallum (Vancouver).

C. N. Foy ..... Advertising Sales Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, Great Britain and all other parts of the British Empire $4.00 one year; $6.00 two years; $8.00 three years. United States and possessions, Mexico, Central and South America, France and Spain, add $1.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. All other countries add $2.00 for each subscription year to Canadian price. Newsstand and single issues 10c.

ADVERTISING contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff—to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them unreliable or otherwise undesirable. Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

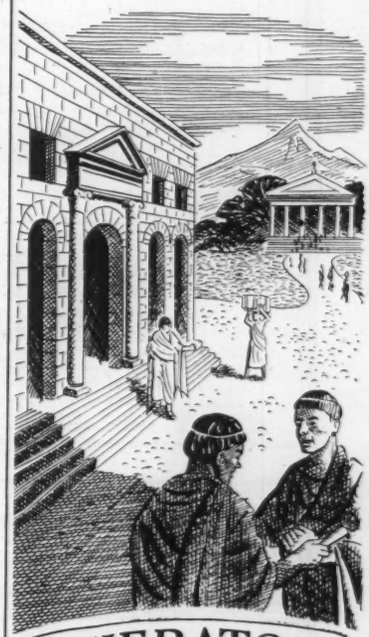
M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

John F. Foy ..... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard ..... Director of Production

MONTREAL, Birks Bldg.; VANCOUVER, 815 W. Hastings St.; NEW YORK, Room 512, 101 Park Ave.; LOS ANGELES 13, 427 West 5th St.; LONDON, England, 16 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, S.W.I.

Traditions of HOSPITALITY

Tradition has it that the ruined city of Pompeii was the setting for the first and oldest hotel in the world.



SHERATON HOTELS
Old Time Hospitality in the Modern Manner

History records a colorful story of progress in the art of lodging and entertaining the traveller. Today, you'll appreciate how highly this art has been developed when you stay at any Sheraton Hotel. For old-time hospitality at its modern best—make Sheraton your first choice.

Teletype Reservations connect all

SHERATON HOTELS

Quickly, and at no cost to you — BY TELETYPE — you can arrange and confirm accommodation at any of the 30 Hotels in Canada and the U.S.A. Contact the Sheraton Hotel in your community.

MOUNT ROYAL Montreal
The LAURENTIEN Montreal
KING EDWARD Toronto
PRINCE EDWARD Windsor
GENERAL BROCK Niagara Falls
ROYAL CONNAUGHT Hamilton
THE LORD ELGIN (an affiliate), Ottawa

IN U.S.A.

BOSTON • BALTIMORE • BUFFALO • CHICAGO • DETROIT
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • PROVIDENCE, R. I. ROCHESTER • ST. LOUIS, Mo.; and in other principal cities.

SERVICE TO INVESTORS

Among the services which we provide our clients are the following:

- *Monthly Booklet "Investments"*
- *Trustee Investments (Booklet)*
- *Financial Canadian Review*
- *Canadian Government Loans Handbook*
- *Security Record Booklet*
- *Analysis of Security Holdings*
- *Statistical Department*

Investors are invited to avail themselves of any of our services, and to call upon us for recommendations regarding the purchase or sale of securities.

LISTED STOCKS
Buying and Selling Orders accepted for execution at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York stock exchanges.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPN. LIMITED

Underwriters and Distributors of Investment Securities Since 1901

TORONTO MONTREAL NEW YORK LONDON, ENG. WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA CALGARY LONDON KITCHENER HAMILTON OTTAWA QUEBEC HALIFAX SAINT JOHN

50 King Street West, Toronto, Canada

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOR BOYS

Ridley College for boys 8 to 18 offers high academic standards with the advantages of supervised residential life in modern buildings. Special attention is given to physical development and character building.

A modern gymnasium, artificial ice rink and over 50 acres of playing fields provide year round recreational facilities.

Generous entrance scholarships and bursaries are available. For information and illustrated prospectus write the Headmaster, J. R. Hamilton, B.A., LL.D.

Applications are now being entertained for boys who will be ready to enter Ridley College in 1951 and later years. Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1951.

RIDLEY COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1889

ST. CATHARINES
ONTARIO, CANADA

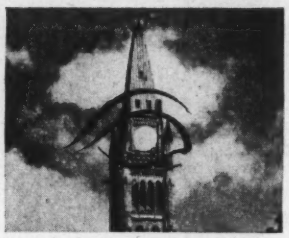
51-1

WESTERN SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

BRANCH OFFICES

Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta. — McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask.
221 A-8th Ave., W., Calgary, Alta. — 401 Avenue Building, Saskatoon, Sask.
1 Royal Bank Building, Brandon, Man.



OTTAWA VIEW

NO QUORUM

IF IT BECAME necessary to assemble the Cabinet in Ottawa these days, it it would be hard to find a quorum. Since Parliament adjourned ministers have flocked out of the capital on various avocations, official and otherwise. A number of deputy ministers and other senior civil servants have also taken this chance for a holiday. There is always some let-down here after the end of the parliamentary session, but this year it was more extreme than usual. One minister, who has now gone back home, said: "It's awful. . . . doesn't seem to be anything to do."

Parliament Hill is given over to visitors. A daily average of 2,200 people have been shown over the Centre Block in July, with a peak of 3,300 a day at the beginning of the month. The red-coated Mounties on the terrace must be Canada's most photographed models.

A British correspondent, Pat Nicholson of Kemsley Newspapers, found cheering tourist news for his British readers. British car sales may have dropped sharply, but Nicholson reports that nearly all the model Mounties and other souvenirs of Ottawa bear the mark: "Made in England."

THE PM'S TOUR

PM ST. LAURENT is on holiday at St. Patrice, Que., but he is breaking it at the beginning of August for a tour of the Prairies. No one will admit any connection between his trip and the loss of two federal by-elections in Manitoba and one provincial by-election in Saskatchewan. The PM is officially visiting Ukrainian centres which are celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Ukrainian settlement in Canada. Most of his stops will be at smaller places from Gimli, Man., to Vegreville, Alta. He will open the North Battleford fair and attend a Ukrainian festival in Elk Island Park.

—Capital Press

PM: *After by-elections, a Prairie trip?*

THE KOREAN TALKS

THE early reports of the breaking of truce talks at Kaesong horrified Ottawa. This was when it looked as though the break had been caused by U.S. insistence that reporters should be admitted to Kaesong. But Washington explanations soon made it clear that the reporters were only an incidental part of the row. The root of it was that the U.S. Government expected Kaesong to be treated as a neutral area. It was fed up with the Communists' attempt to show themselves as being in complete charge.

It seemed here unfortunate that the admission of correspondents was ever allowed to appear as the central question, because the trouble with the armistice talks is that they are getting, not too little, but too much publicity. It is more normal, it is pointed out, for truce talks to take place in complete secrecy while both sides even deny that they are going on at all. This complete secrecy is not possible in the present case, but the less publicity given the course of the talks by either side, the better chance of success.

IMMIGRANTS FOR BC

THE Immigration Department is making an official survey of the labor situation in BC before acting on the request of a group of mine operators for immigrant labor. The indications are that the immigration offices overseas will soon be asked to recruit some 2,000 miners for the BC metal mines.

The deputation of mine operators to Ottawa was a very welcome sign of the times. It has appeared here that the pace of development in BC was bound to produce a requirement for fresh labor by this fall anyway. But the mine operators brought the first indication that BC was also beginning to think in terms of immigration.

TAR SANDS

OPINIONS differ widely about the practicability of early development of the Athabasca tar sands in northern Alberta. But the optimistic report of mining consultant, **S. M. Blair** (SN, Feb. 20), seems to be echoed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The inspection trip of AIOC engineers this spring was little publicized, but the possible loss of the Iranian fields gives a fresh edge to the company's interest. British manufacturers of oil and mining machinery say that they could supply 88 per cent of the equipment.

U.S. DEFENCE PURCHASES

U.S. DEFENCE SECRETARY **Marshall** has taken an important step towards increasing U.S. defence purchases in Canada. But it is not true

that he has "ordered" a 15-fold increase. The course of events was this.

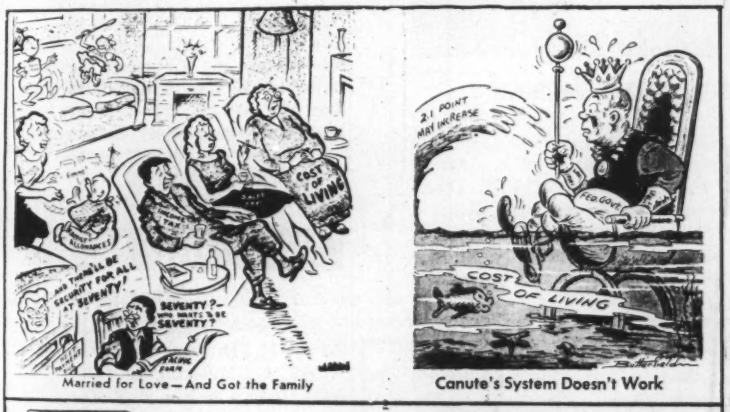
In the spring of 1950 Louis Johnson, then Defence Secretary, made the first hole in the dike of the "Buy American Act." He gave a directive that it would be in the U.S. national interest for the armed forces to buy "up to" $25 million worth in Canada. After Korea he raised the ceiling to $100 million for the U.S. fiscal year, July 1950 to June 1951. Nothing like this amount has been spent by the U.S. on Canadian arms and equipment; but there is no agreed figure of what has been spent because it all depends what you include.

Louis Johnson's directive expired at the end of June with the financial year. What Marshall has done is to renew it for the new financial year with a tripled ceiling. He calls for $300 million to balance what Canada is expected to spend on defence equipment in the U.S. This amount is to be divided equally between the three services. The Secretary's new directive should certainly help to send orders our way. But there is still a big gulf between a directive and firm orders.

To date the U.S. Navy has been the best purchaser from Canada. Its order for three-inch naval guns is by far the most substantial U.S. order we have and by all accounts the U.S. officers are delighted with the performance of the Sorel gun factory. The U.S. Air Force has also made some purchases here—both of some new planes and some electronic equipment. The U.S. Army has placed no orders—except one for half a million dollars' worth of canned goods which it couldn't get anywhere else.

—International

MARSHALL: *Try "Buy Canadian."*



Married for Love—And Got the Family

Canute's System Doesn't Work

Maybe We Need a Waterscope, Too

Summer Sports

—Jacques—Globe and Mail; Butterfield—Vancouver Province; Knight—Windsor Star; Collins—Montreal Gazette.

BITTER LAUGHS FROM THE CARTOONISTS

CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS broke out in a rash of cartoons last week that carried similar messages. A sample selection appears above. Predominant themes were those criticizing the Government for: (1) Finance Minister Abbott's fiscal policy in the light of the latest cost-of-living index increase; (2) the meat price rise; (3) Federal spending; and paradoxically, (4) the "budget error" (a two-month cumulative revenue surplus of $275.4 million to the end of May). In case anything was missed, one cartoon was a prize package of beefs: the cost-of-living, family allowances, old age, pensions, income tax, sales tax (*upper left*).

Simpsons, Limited

Known from Coast to Coast

Since the establishment of the original Simpson store in Toronto over 78 years ago, the name "Simpsons" has become known from coast to coast in Canada for high quality retail merchandise.

Sales of the Simpsons organization increased 219% in the period from 1940 to 1950 and were over $175 million last year.

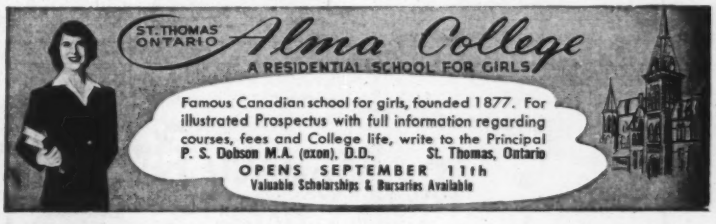
We offer as agents—

Simpsons, Limited
4½% Cumulative Preferred Shares
Par Value $100
Price: At the market, about $96.25 per share to yield 4.67%

Earnings of Simpsons, Limited in 1950 available for preferred share dividends amounted to $25.49 per preferred share, or over 5.6 times dividend requirements.

Stock exchange orders executed.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener Quebec
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Chicago Halifax London, Eng.


ST. THOMAS ONTARIO
Alma College
A RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Famous Canadian school for girls, founded 1877. For illustrated Prospectus with full information regarding courses, fees and College life, write to the Principal
P. S. Dobson M.A. (oxon), D.D., St. Thomas, Ontario
OPENS SEPTEMBER 11th
Valuable Scholarships & Bursaries Available

LETTERS

A Better Commons

MR. BARKWAY'S interesting article, "Can the Commons Straighten Itself Out?" (SN, July 3) contains three points which invite comment:

1. "We change [the Speaker] every Parliament; and we must change him according to the tradition that every second Parliament shall have a French-speaking Speaker." More than one Speaker has carried over to a second Parliament. Mr. Speaker Lemieux presided over three Parliaments: 1922-1925, 1925-1926, 1926-1930.

2. On appeals from Speaker's rulings, "The Speaker is always upheld by the Government majority." There is at least one important case to the contrary: Mr. Speaker Lemieux, in the night of June 25-26, 1926, ruled the Fansher sub-amendment to the Stevens censure amendment out of order, and was overruled by two votes. A few days later he was sustained by only one vote when he (wrongly, as Beauchesne makes clear) ruled the Rinfret sub-amendment in order. Mr. Barkway assumes the Government will always have a clear majority. Not so.

3. Mr. Barkway seems to think shortening the time limit on speeches would speed up proceedings. Would it? Are speeches now shorter and fewer, on the average, than before the 40-minute rule of 1927?

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Pro "Wednesday Night"

RICHARD LEWIS makes out a good case for a radio program diet for the masses (SN, July 3) . . . but surely one night a week, *i.e.*, Wednesday night, is not too much to set aside for those who want something better; even though they be a minority, they are probably an important minority . . . Just because only 5 per cent or less of high-school graduates attend university is no reason we should curtail advanced education.

Montreal, Que. E. C. JEWELL

LETTERS

Mr. Garson's Chance

RE YOUR editorial "Above the Law Again" (SN, July 3)—"it would not have been fair to leave Mr. Garson alone for the scandalous affair of the McGregor report"—are you sure you are right?

Granted, Mr. Garson was a new, inexperienced member of a Cabinet which was already well versed in cover-up methods, and defiantly confident in their use of such tactics. But right there he had a chance to make himself solid with the Canadian people. He didn't take it. He could have said something like this:

"Mr. Prime Minister and fellow Cabinet members, I have not had time to study this report, but from what little I have seen of it, I don't think it is right, and I don't like it any more than you do. But the law, which it is my sworn duty to guard, says I must lay it before the House. I propose to do that, and if my intention does not meet with your approval, you had better get another Minister of Justice."

It is our misfortune that we do not find enough men of the late Col. Ralston's stamp.

Vancouver, BC A. W. SCOTT

Meaningless Expression?

SATURDAY NIGHT seems to be perturbed about the trend to abolish the term "Dominion" (July 3). Why should you be disturbed or annoyed? The name of this country always has been Canada, not the Dominion of Canada. Section 3 of the BNA Act says the provinces shall form and be one dominion "under the name of Canada" and says that after proclamation of the act the provinces shall form and be one dominion "under that name (Canada) accordingly." Thereafter in the BNA Act the federal union is repeatedly referred to simply as Canada. The name Canada (not dominion of Canada) occurs more than four score times and I find the term "Dominion of Canada" used only twice.

Use of the word "dominion" was harmless when Canada was halfway between a colony and nation, but now it is high time we got rid of the meaningless expression. Its elimination will not, as you suggest, remove a handy piece of nomenclature. What is wrong with referring to "dominion" elections as national or federal elections?

Vancouver, BC ERWIN KREUTZWEISER

"Dominion"

RE YOUR excellent editorial on the word "Dominion" (SN, July 3), is there no stopping of this current process of trying to abolish (1) the prefix "Royal" for honorable Canadian institutions, (2) the term "Dominion" when no other term means exactly so much for Canada's position, (3) the last remnants of our Anglo-Saxon heritage?

St. Catharines, Ont. H. T. MACFARLANE

TV in U.S.

THE article by Nathan Cohen on TV (SN, June 26) is so unfair and misguiding my reaction to it was one of extreme annoyance and indignation . . . There are a lot of things on TV in the U.S. in which anyone can find fault. But why point out all its defects and cover up its good points? Surely the same can be said of radio both here and in Canada. The best stars of radio are now on TV . . . The entertainment on TV is designed to suit everyone, hence "sadistic mysteries", "hoked-up wrestling", etc. But why not mention that the finest actors and actresses of stage and screen are also on TV? . . . If Mr. Cohen feels that [the prize-fighters] are all "has-beens" or "newcomers", I guess he is right and the rest of the world is wrong . . . A lot of his "antiquated movies" are old-time Westerns which delight the children of my family and also my neighbor's children.

Springfield, Ohio LOUIS GILLETTE

Cape Breton Legends

CONGRATULATIONS on the fine article by Hugh MacLennan . . . The legends of Cape Breton are legion, although only the more popular ones like the Giant McAskill are well known in the rest of Canada. Mr. MacLennan has helped correct that with his article.

Winnipeg, Man. J. A. PATTON

—ILO

INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

GOVERNMENT, employer and labor delegates from 5 continents attended the recent general conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva. Members of the Canadian delegation were, l. to r.: Arthur MacNamara, CMG, Deputy Minister of Labor; Paul Goulet, OBE, Director of ILO Branch, Dept. of Labor; Harry Taylor, Employers' delegate, National Carbon Company executive; Claude Jodoin, Workers' delegate, Vice-President of Trades and Labor Congress. The session dealt with international regulations concerning wage-fixing machinery in agriculture, equal pay for equal work and industrial relations.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Air Vice-Marshal J. L. Plant, CBE, AFC, 41, Director of Personnel at RCAF headquarters in Ottawa, has been named to the biggest job yet given a Canadian in the Western Europe defence drive. Early in August he will go to Paris as Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel and Logistics under U.S. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Commander of Allied Air Forces in Central Europe. AVM Plant will be succeeded in Ottawa by **Air Commodore F. G. Wait,** 47, of Ottawa, now promoted to Air Vice Marshal. (*see Page 8*).

RETIREMENTS

C. Harold Hale, editor of the *Orillia Packet and Times*, after 64 years with the paper.

DEATHS

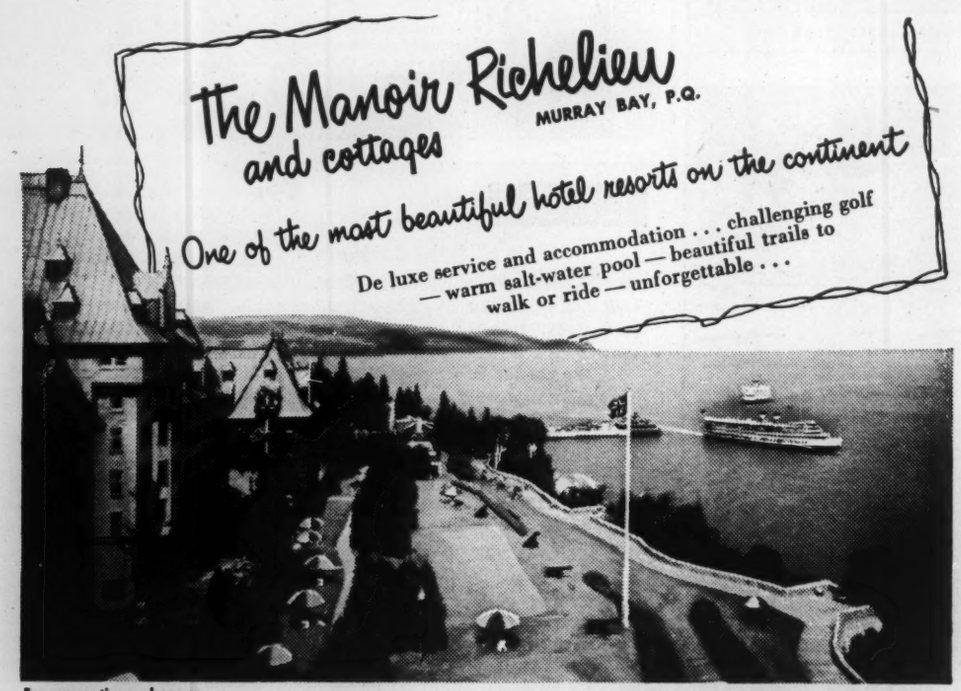
Capt. Joseph Jean Goulet, 81, bandmaster of the 65th Regiment—Fusiliers Mont Royal for nearly 30 years; in Montreal.

Dr. D. C. Malcolm, well-known Saint John, NB, surgeon for 44 years; in Saint John.

Dr. James Henderson, 79, internationally known Saskatchewan artist; at Fort Qu'Appelle.

Fred McKinnon, 69, one-time outstanding Saskatchewan athlete; in Saskatoon.

Rev. Denis Finnegan, 73, formerly on the Faculty of Ottawa University; at Tupper Lake, NY.


The Manoir Richelieu
and cottages
MURRAY BAY, P.Q.
One of the most beautiful hotel resorts on the continent
De luxe service and accommodation . . . challenging golf
— warm salt-water pool — beautiful trails to
walk or ride — unforgettable . . .

For reservations, phone or wire F. L. Abel, Manager, Manoir Richelieu. Rates from $14 per day with meals.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

759 Victoria Square, Montreal

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 42 July 24, 1951

The Royal Mail

THE case of the Canadian Post Office and the "Royal Mail" is in our opinion a good place for the Canadian voter who does not regard Canada as a republic to get up on his hind legs and say: "Thus far and no further." We can manage to get along without "Dominion" although it has a rich patina of associations for all those who understand Canadian and Commonwealth history. We have no objection to standing up for "O Canada", and indeed we think it is time that Canada had a national song to stand up for, and a national flag to carry into battle. But the abolition of the Royal Mail, on no other ground than that the word "Royal" is no longer suitable, is another sort of thing altogether. (We do not think it is suggested that there is anything wrong with "Mail.")

At the moment of writing the words "Royal Mail" still appear on the side and rear of every postal motor vehicle operating in the city of Toronto, and we imagine the same is true in most other Canadian cities. We think it is the desire of a great majority of the people of Canada that they should remain there, so long as the constitution of Canada shall provide that "the executive government and authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the King."

Natural Justice Again

THE Judicial Committee decision in White and others versus Kuzych, the British Columbia trade union expulsion case, does not settle much. It merely declares that Kuzych was bound by his union oath to make use of the appeal procedure provided within the union before resorting to the courts. It demolishes the Kuzych arguments that (1) there was no valid decision by the union local to appeal from, and (2) that there was no use in appealing because the body to which he could appeal was prejudiced.

The Judicial Committee did not have to deal with the "natural justice" argument, which presumably is still open to Kuzych after taking his case to the appellate tribunal of the union. That there was not much natural justice about the proceedings in the local is clear from the observation of Their Lordships that "severe condemnation of the methods followed in the proceedings under review is fully justified." They refused, however, to assume in advance that the appellate tribunal would be equally unsatisfactory.

We do not think it at all probable that the Supreme Court of Canada (since no future case can proceed to the Privy Council) would refuse to apply the "natural justice" rule to the proceedings of the final appellate tribunal of the Boilermakers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Union of Canada if Kuzych, or anybody else, should ever take a case to that tribunal and feel himself aggrieved by its verdict. Ever since trade unions became not only lawful but possessors of considerable powers, legislators have, for obvious reasons, been most anxious to avoid committing themselves by setting up any rules governing the way in which those powers may be exercised; and as a result the union, or their officials, have come to the conclusion that there are no rules by which they can be affected. The "natural justice" rule is an attempt to exercise some control over the more obvious cases of injustice, without the necessity for special legislation about trade unions; and that is why it is being so bitterly resented by union leaders. The wiser among them are probably beginning to realize that they cannot go on indefinitely enjoying large legal powers without any responsibility for the way in which they exercise them, and that if the natural justice rule fails the state will have to seek other means for making them responsible.

And the power of expulsion, in the case of a union enjoying the privilege of the closed shop, is of all these powers the one whose exercise most urgently needs to be surrounded by all possible safeguards, because it involves the very livelihood

PASSING SHOW

DENTAL parlors in East Germany have radios which explain to the patients the plans of the Communist administration. And the worst of it is that the patient doesn't dare to shriek for fear of being thought to oppose the government.

Taxes hit hard at orchestras, says Sir Ernest MacMillan. And what made him think they would miss them, considering the noise they make?

Even the price of making war is inflated. It cost $25,000 per combatant killed in the First World War and $50,000 in the Second.

A Toronto clergyman describes another man as "a very honorable man, but a lawyer". Which sounds like the utterance of a very kind man, but a preacher.

Handshaking in East Germany is claimed to waste over three billion seconds of working time daily. Fist-clenching, we suppose, takes less time.

Lesson of the by-elections, says the Fort Erie *Letter-Review*, is that "the public *will* shoot Santa Claus in certain circumstances". Sure they will, in the circumstances that his bag is empty.

General Eisenhower must be reading with care the records of General Washington, who also had thirteen different governments telling him what to do.

The CBC apparently believes in pouring Hoyle on troubled waters.

Also the world is divided into the people who want a just peace and the people who want just a peace, with possibly a few who want just a piece—of whatever they can get.

Few Canadian children will be baptized "Abbott" during the rest of 1951.

Return of Mr. de Valera to power seems to suggest that he must have thought up some new way to worry Northern Ireland.

Lucy says it is nice to know that we rescued the South Koreans, even from having to sit in the peace talks.

A HEAVY JOB FOR A LADY DRIVER

of the persons affected. The idea that a man can be deprived of his livelihood by a majority vote of his union, or even of an appellate tribunal of the international, for nothing more than advocating a change of the union policy from the closed shop to the union shop, is much too suggestive of the methods employed in the U.S.S.R.

Canada's Half-Century

THE idea that the twentieth century was to be Canada's Century was largely based on the confidence that immigration into the country would continue on a very substantial scale. Nobody was foolish enough to think that the term would be applicable if Canada continued, half way through the century, to be a nation of fifteen million people.

There is now some reason to hope that the rate of immigration will return to at least the level which it was holding during the pre-depression years of the '20's, when Canadians had not yet begun to think that their country was incapable of supporting any more people than were already in it.

The volume of immigration is now pretty well determined, not by the number of people who are willing to come, but by the number whom Canada is willing to admit. It is encouraging to find that the Government is opening the doors a little—perhaps indeed quite a lot—more widely, and that the Canadian people are showing no great alarm at the prospect of becoming more numerous. The free world contains an immense number of people who violently object to being subjected to Communist rule, and who have been uprooted from their homes by Communist authority. Canada is one of the few places in the free world where there is plenty of room for them to find new homes and become extremely useful citizens of a genuine democracy. We congratulate the Hon Walter E. Harris on the change, and particularly on the good showing of Northern Europeans among the new arrivals. It may be that the last half of the twentieth century is going to be Canada's Half-Century.

The Back-to-Strike Move

THE provisions for the controlling, by means of state-appointed boards, of the methods by which labor unions acquire the right to bargain in the name of particular bodies of workers were set up by legislators in order to obviate the use of the old method, which consisted in a strike not infrequently accompanied by violence and terrorism. The *decisions* of these boards are, by express provision in the legislation, entirely exempt from any interference by the courts; but the courts have, in some recent cases, held that the *procedure* of such boards, and also of the tribunals set up by the unions themselves for their own internal affairs, must be such as not to deny "natural justice" to any participant.

Organized labor in Ontario has decided that it will not tolerate this degree of intervention by the courts, on the ground that it involves delay, and the further ground that it gives the employer some knowledge of the internal affairs of the union—since, for example, the employer may thus be entitled to inquire into the validity of the statements of membership submitted by the union with an application for certification. Organized labor proposes to revert to the strike method unless the legislation is amended in such a way that all rights to "natural justice" which require enforcement by a court are expressly annulled.

We do not think the legislators can allow themselves to be dictated to in this manner. But the only alternative is to permit the resort to strike methods, and to see to it that the law, which limits union activity to "peaceful" picketing, is strictly enforced. If it were thus enforced, with the appropriate civil and criminal penalties for violation, the unions would probably find that labor relations board procedure, even with some very limited supervision by the courts, was tolerable and indeed preferable.

The *Globe and Mail* case, which is the cause of all this disputation, and which is a particularly poor case on the political side because of the personalities involved, is a case in which the court was convinced that the evidence on which the union was certified had not been properly scrutinized. It had no result except to require the union either to submit its proof of membership to scrutiny in a new hearing or to ask for a vote of the employees. The employing company has expressly stated that it does not desire to examine the lists of members, but merely to cross-examine the official who testified about them. The idea that this constitutes trampling on the legitimate rights of labor seems far-fetched.

—Capital Press

FATTENS *Population figures: Hon. W. E. Harris*

The Price of Gold

IF GOLD were an ordinary commodity, and its price could be changed without directly affecting the price of anything else, we should be inclined to support the campaign of the gold mining unions and the gold mine owners of Ontario for an upward revision. Unfortunately the price of gold not only affects the price of everything else; it *is* the price of everything else. When you pay more dollars for an ounce of gold you eventually pay more cents for a pound of cheese, a scuttle of coal, a yard of rayon, a sheet of newspaper—because you have officially declared that your dollar and your cent are worth less than they were.

This is too big a proposition to be settled merely by consideration of the desires, however legitimate, of the gold mining industry, even if the owners and the workers are for once in agreement. If the industry can invent any way in which the government can pay more for an ounce of gold without admitting that its dollars are worth less, we shall be glad to support it. Canada is already doing something of that sort with our bonus to high-cost producers, to the ill-concealed dissatisfaction of the International Monetary Fund; and if Canada undertook to do any more we are pretty sure the Fund would object. And to increase the price right across the board would necessitate increasing also the price of the U.S. dollar in Canadian cents, along with the price of the British pound and every other currency. It is a large order.

Of course every other producer puts up the price of his product when the price of his labor goes up. It does seem hard that the gold producer alone cannot do it.

Provincial Protectionism

NOBODY could dislike the new Canada Dairy Products Act more than we do, on account of its interference with inter-provincial trade. But it must be remembered that the only ground on which the provinces which forbid margarine can do so is its alleged inferiority in point of nutrition. No province can forbid the entry of margarine into its territory merely to protect the butter industry. That would be a violation of the B.N.A. Act; and the Dominion cannot authorize violation of the B.N.A. Act or commit such a violation itself. The provinces are, however, entitled to their own views on the healthfulness of this, that and the other product; and Ontario, which got the Dominion to prohibit the importation into its territory of all forms of that very deleterious substance, potable alcohol, cannot raise much of a row about Quebec obtaining a similar prohibition on margarine.

The whole business is of course rank hypocrisy, but so is plenty of other legislation — including that relating to the business of betting, about which the *United Church Observer* is having a dispute with the Archbishop of Canterbury. Nobody really believes that margarine is deleterious, but the butter industry likes to have governments say that it is, because by doing so they increase the consumption of butter—and the cost of living for everybody who would use margarine if permitted. If British Columbia had rubber trees it would undoubtedly prohibit synthetic rubber, and demand a law from Ottawa prohibiting Polymer from sending any to the coast.

The Canadian Struggle

THAT excellent paper, the *Orillia Packet and Times*, in its last issue to bear the name of the retiring editor, C. H. Hale, takes this journal to task for asserting, in a discussion of the Pearson speech, that "For more than a hundred years this country struggled, for the most part bloodlessly, to cease being a British colony." This, says the Orillia paper, is "a popular but perverted interpretation of Canadian history, ministered to by such slanted writing as Lower's 'From Colony to Nation.'" And it opposes to this interpretation the view that "for the past hundred and fifty years Canada has been engaged in a struggle, not always bloodless, to resist persistent and repeated efforts to have this country swallowed up in the American union."

There have, it seems to us, ever since 1776 been forces tending to draw Canada towards the United States and forces tending to keep Canada in a close relationship with Great Britain and the nations of the Commonwealth. These forces have been in opposition to one another; the opposition was at first violent; in the last half of the period it has been growing less violent; in the present state of division of the One World it is conceivable

that the opposition might disappear. At any rate the Canadian Senate has expressed itself as favoring the examination of the project of a Union Now arrangement embracing Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States.

So long as there continues to be any opposition between these two forces, SATURDAY NIGHT is on the side of those forces which tend to keep Canada in a close relationship with Great Britain. We, like the vast majority of Canadians, are against "being swallowed up in the American union". But we do not think that in order to avoid being swallowed up in the American union it is necessary for Canada to continue to be a British colony; and we cannot agree with the Orillia paper that Canada has never had to struggle for emergency from that condition.

The struggle has not, since 1867 at any rate, been chiefly against any forces proceeding from Great Britain; it has been against the colonial-minded in our own country, aided by those who, with no special addiction to colonialism, are yet unwilling to make the decisions, the very important and difficult decisions, which have to be made by any country which determines to be a nation in its own right. We have not yet made all of those decisions, but goodness knows it is not Great Britain that is stopping us. For example, Great Britain has no desire to amend our constitution of its own motion, and we have no intention of permitting it to; but we have not yet succeeded in devising a means of amending it ourselves.

There is, we fancy, very little danger today of our being swallowed up in the American union; but there is still some danger of our failing to develop those qualities of self-confidence and self-reliance which are necessary for a people which desires to stand on its own feet and to be in no sense a colony of any other nation. If a struggle is necessary in both cases, then we shall have to put up two struggles instead of the one which the Orillia paper seems to think renders the other unnecessary or impossible. As a matter of fact we have put up both struggles for quite a long time, and it has been very good for us. In the Toynbee phrase, we have had two challenges, and we have responded fairly well to both of them. We shall probably continue.

Cream and Sugar?

"Tea and Toronto hospitality have had a delaying effect in the first week of census taking in the Greater Toronto area, the regional office of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today."—*Toronto Star.*

THE *men of the census commence the attack*
And in spite of restrictions and obstacles plural,
They're doing their best to keep accurate track
Of Canadian souls, both the urban and rural.

The men on this project from you and from me
Want the facts, after which they'd be happy to beat it.
If people would only stop serving them tea
They'd get on with the job and more likely complete it.

We're urged by Miss Post to be kind to our guest,
But Toronto's hospitable characteristics
Are causing a bit of official unrest
And delaying the work of dominion statistics.

It ought to be deemed an indictable crime
And considered as one of the major offences:
The drinking of tea takes up far too much time,
And officials are lured to take leave of their census.

J. E. P.

On the Canadian Mind

by B. K. Sandwell

THE King's Printer has published, at $3, a volume entitled "Royal Commission Studies", and containing a selection of short essays written for the Massey Commission by 28 authors (two of them with collaborators) on 28 different phases of the cultural problems of the nation. It is to be hoped that potential purchasers will not make the mistake of thinking that these essays are merely raw material for the Commission's Report, and that since the Commissioners have consumed and digested them there is no need for anybody else to read them. That is not their nature at all.

—Nakash
B. K. SANDWELL

Ten of the 28 papers are in French, and deal with the French aspect of the same problems as are dealt with in the corresponding papers in English. This leaves eight English papers with no close correspondent in French. These are mostly on subjects which can be treated without regard to language, or in which any special requirements for Quebec can be left to an omnibus paper such as Gérard Morisset's "Les Arts dans la Province de Québec"; this to some extent supplements four English papers on Music, the Theatre, Painting and Architecture. The papers on Canadian Archives and Historical Societies deal with efforts and activities of both French and English workers. The author of this column has a paper on "Present Day Influences on Canadian Society" which deals with French society almost as fully as with English; and Principal Malcolm Wallace has a paper on the Humanities which has no French equivalent —possibly because the French in Canada have no such clash between the Humanities and the practical sciences as we have and do not feel any great alarm about the future of the Humanities in their community. Principal Wallace says that on the English-speaking side "it will be a difficult task to restore them (the Humanities) to the status which they have lost in our schools and colleges" and "to substitute an enthusiasm for literature or philosophy for the prevailing absorption in economics and science".

Canadians Don't Sacrifice

Even if we omit consideration of the ten French papers—and several of them are of major importance, notably those of René Garneau on Literature and of Charles de Koninck on Philosophy—the remaining portion of the volume is of the highest significance for the study of Canadian conditions in regard to all the aspects of our cultural life. The paper on Canadian Letters is by Edward McCourt, at one time a frequent contributor to this journal, and puts a finger—guided, it is true, by the ghost of Frederick Philip Grove —on a factor too often ignored in the discussion of the fewness of Canadian works of literary genius. That factor is the indisposition of Canadians to make the supreme sacrifices which are invariably necessary for the achievement of supreme art. "It is significant," says Mr. McCourt, "that Grove, a foreigner by birth and upbringing —he did not come to Canada till early manhood— found in the Canadian no sense of achievement, no will to sacrifice on behalf of an ideal, sacrifice which in the writer means willingness to chance something—or everything—for the sake of his art. Not that we expect our writers to starve. But there would be reassurance in the knowledge that some of them were willing to run the risk." This is profoundly true. Canadian literature would be better for an Edgar Allan Poe, alcohol and all. Quebec had its *Crémazie,* who died in unhappy exile in Paris in flight from his creditors; Ontario has had no author die of malnutrition since John Richardson. The search for security and the search for great achievement in art are incompatible.

George P. Grant's paper on Philosophy is a protest against the divorce of that subject from all relationship with religion, which has been going on progressively in the English-speaking universities for more than half a century. Some Canadian philosophy students will be staggered to learn that in Professor Grant's thinking "The study of philosophy is the analysis of the traditions of our society and the judgment of those traditions against our varying intuitions of the Perfection of God"—and is moreover "an activity necessary for all sorts and conditions of men". Nevertheless, for anybody who has any intuitions of the Perfection of God, these statements are both of them profoundly true. For those who have an intuition that there is no God the study of philosophy is something else again, and may or may not be necessary; but such people are much rarer than is generally supposed. Even in Russia people are being conditioned to have an intuition of the perfection of Lenin and Stalin, which shows that men need an intuition of something perfect, and if they are not allowed to have an intuition of God they will seek the best available substitute.

And They Wish to be Dull!

Professor Hilda Neatby writes on National History, and makes what is in essence the same point as Mr. McCourt's—the devastating results of the refusal to take chances. She is talking of the deplorable lack of good biography in Canada, and she says that "There is reason for suspecting that some of our most successful Canadian statesmen have been very dull people; or that they or their families, by destroying or suppressing all evidence to the contrary, have wished them to appear so." This is simply another form of the passion for security and the reluctance to adventure; Canadians want to be equally free from the fear of want and the fear of non-respectability. It would be nice to think that the rise of a Labor party in politics would diminish this passion for respectability among the politicians, but can we hope for much from a Labor party so largely led by ex-reverends and ex-teachers?

Mr. Bilodeau, on French history, has to record the sad fact that of 116 churches erected in the Province of Quebec before 1760, only 17 remain standing, all of them more or less restored and altered. During the thirty years that I lived in Montreal, churches of this kind were torn down at the rate of about one every two years in the Montreal end of the Province alone, to make way for edifices which, if they had any style at all, were as foreign to the terrain, climate and social atmosphere of Quebec as they could possibly be.

Mr. Bilodeau however can also congratulate himself, and his fellow Canadians of French tongue, on an addiction to the reading of their own history which we fear far exceeds anything that can be shown on the English-language side of the ledger. He notes that 14,000 copies of Bruchesi's "History of Canada for All" (in French) were printed, and that 10,000 copies of the same author's "Realities of Yesterday and Today" were disposed of in less than a year, in a population of three million.

Of course all Canadians who speak French have a hereditary interest in the history of Canada, which cannot be said of all who speak English.

—Miller

"UNITY IS THE FIRST REQUISITE," *said NATO Chief, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, in Fourth-of-July speech in London.**

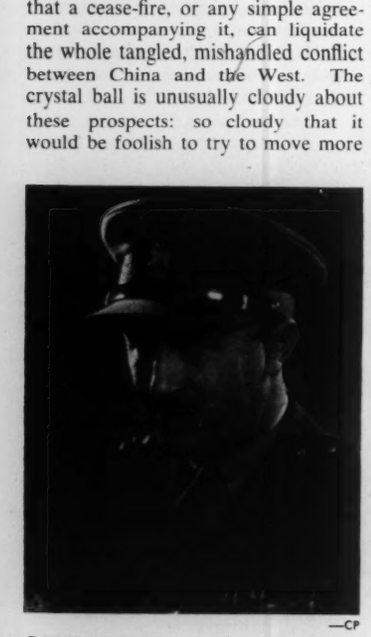
FOUR BIG QUESTIONS FOR NATO

Canada's Eyes Are Back on Europe

by Michael Barkway

FROM the day that Russia and China first began to look as though they wanted peace in Korea, experienced diplomats have had their eyes on Europe. The Canadian Government is no exception.

This reaction certainly does not arise from any idea that Korea can be settled quickly. No one supposes that a cease-fire, or any simple agreement accompanying it, can liquidate the whole tangled, mishandled conflict between China and the West. The crystal ball is unusually cloudy about these prospects: so cloudy that it would be foolish to try to move more than one step at a time, with each step carefully and deliberately prepared and no future step anticipated before its proper time.



—CP

COMMANDER *of the 27th Brigade Group, Canada's force preparing for NATO, is Brig. Geoffrey Walsh.*

Step one is to get the fighting stopped. If and when that is achieved, it will be time for Step Two, which is to try to get the armies withdrawn from Korea. Seven battle-hardened U.S. divisions are there now besides all the British, Canadian and other troops. A settlement which still leaves them pinned down there cannot be satisfactory. But even if the troops can be got out of Korea, we can't assume that all the American divisions could come back to the States. Some of them would have to stay in Japan at least until Step Three is achieved.

STEP THREE is to find some tolerable *modus vivendi* in the Far East. I say *modus vivendi* because a real political settlement does not at present appear to be on the cards. It may be that in time Communist China will get its seat in the UN, but it won't be easy to grant now what was denied even before the Chinese intervention in Korea. Nor does the U.S. seem to be able to retreat from the position it has taken (with Canada and many others dissenting) about Formosa. If the West has to remain inflexible on these points, the Chinese have equally little room for diplomatic manoeuvre. An uneasy and unwritten understanding to leave each other alone may be the best we can get in the Far East for some time.

But in the meantime there is Europe: still the main threat and the decisive theatre. It is possible that the Russians want to disentangle themselves from Korea in order to turn on the heat in Europe. Or, on the contrary, that they are starting a new campaign to persuade the more gullible Westerners that there is no threat. On the whole, the latter is considered to be both the more likely and the more dangerous. The time to be most wary of Russian intentions is when the Kremlin starts playing on our weakened resolves.

[At the July 4th dinner of the English-speaking Union in London, where he was hailed by U.K. Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison as "the first citizen of the Atlantic", General Eisenhower eloquently prodded lagging nations in NATO. The past six months in Europe, said Ike, had taught him how hard it is to build a unified defence except on the basis of an economically and politically unified Europe.]

The best Western diagnosis of Kremlin policy has always been that Soviet Russia's first aim is to defeat the West by every means short of war. If this failed, or if somebody slipped badly, there is always a chance of war; but for the Russians as for ourselves it looks like a last and desperate resort. Nothing has happened to shake this diagnosis, and a good deal has tended to confirm it. So the next Russian manoeuvre may be as simple as a propaganda attempt to persuade the West to slacken its rearmament. Many people—in Europe the Bevans, and in the U.S. the Congressmen we all know—may be tempted to fall for this. It's easy to believe things you want to believe. Our temptation will be to relax—not perhaps to abandon the defence effort, but imperceptibly to let it slide.

This very real and great danger prompts a new survey of our Atlantic

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

*Here shown shaking hands with the Lord Mayor of London; also present, the Lady Mayoress and Mrs. Eisenhower.

—CP

NATO POST *to a Canadian: AVM J. L. Plant goes to NATO Air Chief Gen. Lauris Norstad's HQ in Paris.*

I Wouldn't Be Young Again

by W. Somerset Maugham

I AM DEEPLY thankful that I am an old man today. I wouldn't be young again if I could. I don't know what I'd do if I were young in 1951. Looking at my grandchildren, I wonder sometimes if they will ever get the fun out of life that I've had. I wonder if it will be there for them to get. So much of gracious living is gone. I suppose it had to go. I don't know.

What on earth would I do if I had to start all over again? I am very sorry for young writers. Shortage of paper, terrific costs of book production have taken all their scope away. They can't make a living unless they work for radio or films or newspapers. And that way, you know, they don't get the chance to produce their best work. They come to me for advice. Frankly, I don't know what to tell them. It is a bad thing that writers should be so hard-pressed, a bad thing for everybody.

What characters would I write about today? I don't know. It's a changed world, changing altogether too fast. You don't seem to get to know people so well nowadays. I'm glad I'm old and don't need to care.

HOW DID I feel, surrounded by the full assembly of the eminent and the illustrious at the last Academy dinner? Frankly, I was scared. They were all rather overpowering with their uniforms and their orders. I didn't enjoy the dinner at all.

Winston chatted away recalling the days, more than 40 years ago, when we played golf together on Sundays. We chose to play together then because we both played so atrociously. But I kept thinking of the speech I'd written a fortnight before and committed to memory. Would these important and rather awe-inspiring people understand that I was joking? I was never so much relieved as when they started to laugh.

I was glad to escape from the Riviera to come to the dinner. Out there, the American television people had descended on me with a truckload of machinery and implements. I had to write 26 introductions and be filmed 26 times for their "Maugham Hours." Thank Heaven, that will keep them going till October. Then the film people came, 24 of them in a bus with another truckload. I had to do the opening sequence of another film.

No, I enjoy all this, but the most exciting years of my life were those after 1908 when I became London's "most sought-after playwright." This is wonderful, you know, when you are young and have been a nobody. Popularity still gives me a lot of satisfaction. I was in Madrid after the last war and went along to a bookseller's to sign a few copies of "The Razor's Edge" in Spanish. In the street I saw a long queue that I thought must be for a bull-fight. It wasn't.

At nine o'clock the bookseller said he was going to close the doors. But he didn't dare. I had to go on signing for four and a half hours — 2,000 copies. In Madrid of all places! It nearly broke my wrist.

Now I am off to Paris and Venice. In Paris, the art dealers will be waiting for me. Whenever I have any money lying idle I buy more pictures. I never could paint myself. I couldn't play either. I had only my one small talent and I had to make the most of that.

I bought my first picture when I was still quite young and couldn't really afford it. It was by my great friend Wilson Steer. Steer used to be regarded as the best painter in England when he was alive. But people soon forgot him.

That happened to Dickens, too, didn't it, after he had been acclaimed all over the world in his last years? I suppose it will happen to Somerset Maugham too. I don't really care. Some generations later, they sometimes discover forgotten paintings in the attic, forgotten writers in old bookcases.

—Tom Blau for Miller Services

PROBLEM OF COMMAND

Those American (British) So-and-Sos!

by Major-General E. L. M. Burns

IN WAR, every nation wants allies, and having got them, proceeds to find fault with them. A frank exposition of one aspect of the difficulties of inter-allied relations, is set forth in General Bradley's "A Soldier's Story",* which follows the books of Generals Eisenhower and Mark Clark to give a panorama of the problems of command that is unique in military literature. Each of them deals with the writer's relations with other commanders, subordinate, equal or superior, American and Allied. General Bradley's book is the frankest of the three, and particularly frank regarding the latent conflict between himself and Field Marshal Montgomery, which from time to time erupted with more or less fire and smoke.

This rivalry does not seem to have been due to General Bradley's personal ambition; of which he seems to have less than is normal among those who reach the highest commands. The book transpires very great honesty; a simplicity and fairness that, one feels, would ensure that the author's personal relations would normally be good.

Why, then, the feud with Lord Montgomery, to whose abilities Bradley testified as follows: "I shall never deprecate Montgomery's generalship nor his outstanding accomplishments in winning the war . . . Monty's incomparable talent for the 'set' battle—the meticulously planned offensive made him invaluable in the OVERLORD assault . . . Montgomery wore success with such chipper faith in the arms of Britain that he was cherished by a British people wearied of valorous setbacks."

The reason was, in the main, that Montgomery and Bradley became the symbols of the rivalry in arms between the British and United States armies in Europe.

The British, starting with a small and badly-prepared army in 1939, and subjected to a series of dismaying defeats, eventually saw the tide turn at El Alamein, and once turned, under Montgomery's leadership, there was no ebb, no further defeat. It was most natural that he became a popular hero to the British people, and to the troops, whose confidence he cultivated with great care and effect.

AFTER the German surrender at Tunis, the increasing strength of the American armies and the stationary or waning numbers of the British made it inevitable that the high command in the invasion of Europe should be held by an American, and Eisenhower was chosen. But it was also decided that for the invasion, and up to the time when Eisenhower's SHAEF Headquarters should be established on the continent, Montgomery should command the 21st Army group, which included Bradley's 1st U.S. Army.

When the allies broke out from the Normandy bridgehead, the American armies, then grown to some 16 divisions, and organized under Bradley's 12th Army Group, came directly under the command of SHAEF, and Montgomery's period of command over all the land forces on the continent ended—a bad thing according to some British senior officers, and war correspondents. While the contention that a British leader should be over the American armies does not seem reasonable at this time and distance, one should remember that the British remembered the great days of Marlborough and Wellington, who had led allied armies in which the British troops, though they may have been the backbone, were not the most numerous. And was not Montgomery the greatest British general since Wellington?

But for Bradley and other American Generals, continued subordination to Montgomery would have been a slight to their professional ability, a slur on the reputation of American arms. This feeling was indeed natural, as it was natural that they should see no obligation to reinflate British self-esteem, reduced by harsh lessons of the war.

The most severe strain was placed on cooperation after the "Battle of the Bulge". The German counteroffensive took the allies—not only the Americans—by surprise. The sudden deep penetration disrupted communications in the zone of the American armies, and Eisenhower decided the battle could best be fought by putting the U.S. 1st and 9th Armies, at the tip and to the North of the salient, under Montgomery's command. The German attack was soon checked and then hurled back, but this was due to the hard fighting of the American troops, and the counterattack from the South of Patton's U.S. 3rd Army, which swung from its previous objective in the Saar and hit the enemy in an astonishingly short time.

When the situation was restored, British newspapers revived the suggestions that Montgomery should command all the land forces, under Eisenhower; representing that American command in the Ardennes battle had failed, and that Montgomery had taken over, and set operations on their proper course. On the 7th of January Montgomery gave a press interview, reproduced in the book, which let it be inferred that he had restored the situation. Counter-statements followed, and there was a rift in relations between the command and staffs of the two armies.

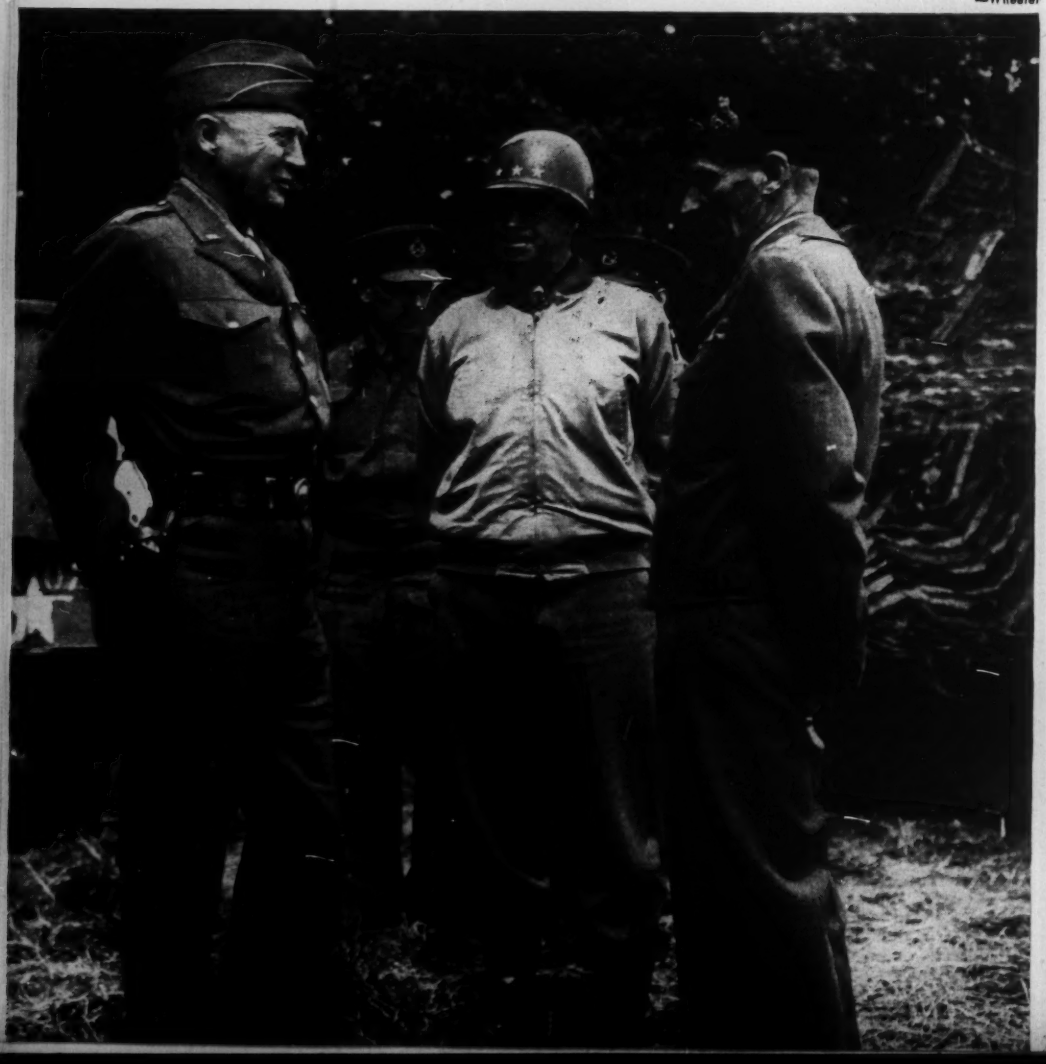
THE WHOLE STORY is a lesson in the difficulties of organizing command in allied armed forces, and should be studied by those who ponder the future working of the North Atlantic Treaty military forces. We have recently seen disputes in the press about who should command where. The command structure in World War II was cumbrous, not to say top-heavy, partly because of the necessity of satisfying the claims of each nation to a share in the responsibility and dignity of command. And at that time there were really only two powers to consider. The problem in NATO will be the greater with the larger number of nations contributing.

Commands cannot be apportioned out on the basis of immediate contribution in effective forces. Full war potential is more important, but a less easily determined factor. And every nation which contributes naturally would like to have a say in the making of policies or strategies whose success or failure may have to be paid for in the lives of their soldiers, airmen and sailors. But obviously there are strict limits to any second- or third-rank power's effective voice in these matters.

We may be sure Canadian politicians and top-ranking military men are thinking hard of these problems, and we can safely bet they have found no acceptable answer.

*A SOLDIER'S STORY — by General Omar N. Bradley — Clarke, Irwin—$6.50.

U.S. *Generals Patton and Bradley confer with Britain's Montgomery during the Normandy campaign.* —Wheeler



—Kenneth Roberts

ARTISTS: *R. York Wilson* (l), *L. A. C. Panton, Cleeve Horne in Wilson's recreation room. The "hole in wall" is one of amusing murals done by friends.*

ART AND THE MASSEY REPORT

Does Canada Owe Its Artists a Living?

by L. A. C. Panton

THE MASSEY REPORT marks the boundary between two eras of cultural development in this country—the case for Canadian culture as it is and as it should be in the future. The Report is itself a work of high literary merit, a feeling and living document, temperate and sympathetic in tone, penetrating and incisive in its analysis, firm in its conclusions.

Statistics have been subordinated where these might have obscured the spirit; for the arts are, above all, matters of the spirit. A restrained commendation of the artist for his anxious and urgent devotion to a high purpose is combined with a gentle reproof to the nation for its disregard of his contribution to its well-being.

Artists have long been chilled by the inimical climate in which they must produce their work. To the artist this frustrating influence is an old story, and the description of it in the Report is neither new nor overstated.

With the exception of some special ferment in art circles that has excited public interest and amusement, the fine arts have never been regarded widely as essential to the well-being of the Canadian people. They have had little popular acceptance as agents for quickening faith in the national destiny, sustaining ideals against doubts, or evoking a sense of the national character and a pride in the sweep and grandeur of the Canadian homeland.

Since the fine arts are neither useful in a practical sense nor attractive as entertainment, they have in the past been dismissed as inconsequential. The Canadian people are only now learning, and slowly at that, to discover and enjoy the consolations and spiritual support afforded by the arts, and to find in them an antidote to the wearying confusions of a turbulent world.

This condition prompts the suggestion in the Report that the cultural life of Canada is anaemic. Yet some resentment has arisen against this suggestion. Critics have already attempted to refute it by pointing to such organizations as symphony orchestras, prominent choirs and festivals, asserting that these could not have sprung from a society devoid of culture.

But this interest in music has not necessarily mitigated the handicaps suffered by the Canadian composer and concert-artist who, according to the Report, "find it not entirely impossible, but only extremely difficult, to gain a precarious livelihood from their art." The Canadian painter and sculptor also are victims of public apathy towards Canadian art.

Artists may derive some encouragement from the notable increase of amateur painters since the war. Among these may be the future Picassos. Their very existence implies some sympathy with the artists' purposes. But until the quality of this sympathy is raised by education and training, it is doubtful that the serious professional painter will gain from the movement the understanding, opportunity and security which he now lacks; and his condition may continue to be as parlous as that of the Canadian composer.

Financial Aid Needed

The public's failure to accord more than merely moral support to its artists has conditioned governments to be parsimonious towards them and to limit to a minimum any financial aid to their institutions. Important bodies such as the Royal Canadian Academy are frustrated in every branch of their legitimate educational purposes, for want of relatively small sums of money. The Massey Report lists four other distinguished cultural institutions which, together with the Academy, share Government munificence of no more than $21,000.

These institutions do indispensable public service at a large expense to their own members, and they should receive, in the opinion of the Massey Commission, financial aid commensurate with their contribution to the public benefit.

The time is long past when painters, sculptors and craftsmen could depend on wealthy patrons—although in the last ten years architecture has to some extent reinstated the sculptor. The withdrawal of patronage has had harmful effects. The artist has to seek wage-earning employment alien to his talents, generally as a teacher or as an advertising artist. This is not a bad thing in itself; advertising art has benefitted greatly from the skill and imagination of the artist. But the necessity for earning a living reduces the time that the artist should be able to devote to study and experiment, and to the perfecting of his uniquely difficult art.

Increase Scholarships

Canada cannot afford to divert its artistic genius into the production of the trivial and fugitive, but must, for her own sake, maintain the artist in a position in which his creative potentialities may be realized to the fullest extent. Neither can she much longer allow the smallness of the artist's rewards to discourage young people of talent, but without financial means, from so important a vocation.

The Massey Report proposes to avert the worst of these dangers by greatly enlarging the number of scholarships at present available, and by increasing to a more useful size the Government grants to art institutions. The administration is to be entrusted

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

L. A. C. PANTON *is Principal of the Ontario College of Art.*

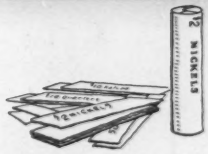
Fly to Britain in
LUXURY

Only B.O.A.C. *offers you all these extras—at no extra fare!*

1. Double-Decker Stratocruisers . . . exclusively!
2. Luxurious lower-deck Sky Lounge!
3. Pressurized, soundproofed cabins for utmost quiet and comfort!
4. Cocktail or apéritif, courtesy of B.O.A.C., then a full-course complimentary dinner with selected wines!
5. Full-size sleeper berths available (at slight extra cost) with *breakfast in bed.*
6. Fastest flying time Montreal to Prestwick (Glasgow), Shannon (flag stop) and London. Time-saving connections at London with B.E.A. to Paris and the Continent. Daily service from New York, too. *Over the Atlantic—and across the world . . .*

FLY B·O·A·C
BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION
Reservations through your travel agent or call B.O.A.C.: Montreal—Laurentien Hotel. Tel: University 6-5861. Toronto—32 King St., W. Tel: Empire 3-4323

THE SENSIBLE WAY TO WRAP
Coppers, Nickels, Dimes



For an easy, efficient and economical way of handling coins, use National Paper Goods tubular coin wrappers. Write today for further literature.

NATIONAL
PAPER GOODS LIMITED
HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Toronto • Montreal • Winnipeg
Halifax • Vancouver

MOULTON
COLLEGE *Established 1888*
70-88 BLOOR STREET EAST
TORONTO
RESIDENTIAL AND DAY
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
GRADE I TO XIII
Convenient Location
Roomy Residences
Modern Laboratories
and Gymnasium
High Academic Standards
School Re-opens Sept. 12th
For full particulars write the Principal 1-51
MISS MARJORIE TROTTER, M.A., D.C.L.

FLASHBACK: LOST EXPLORER AND BY-GONE TURBULENCE

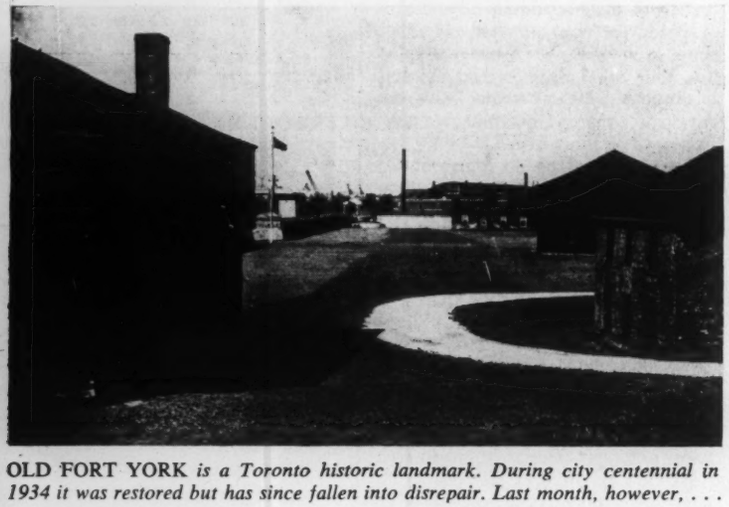
Zeb Pike Met Destiny at Fort York

by Thomas Kelley

"THERE'S A FORTUNE in it for us, boys!" a Colorado Chamber of Commerce official announced to his fellow members a few weeks ago. "If we can only get the body of old Zeb Pike in a grave on top of the peak he discovered, it will attract a stream of tourists from Canada, as well as from every state in the Union"!

At first it did look rosy, a quick way to added riches for the state—until Colorado's Delegates sought to learn the whereabouts of the body of the man who "met his destiny" at Toronto's Fort York.

Colossal Pike's Peak has long known international fame as the most noted summit in America. At its base bubbles the Colorado Springs; nearby begins the cog railway as well as the broad road, by which tourists ascend to its 12-acre top. Together, with other historical displays, the grave of its founder would attract many to that lofty summit.



OLD FORT YORK *is a Toronto historic landmark. During city centennial in 1934 it was restored but has since fallen into disrepair. Last month, however, . . .*

It was on an October day in 1806, when Zebulon Montgomery Pike, American explorer and soldier, first beheld the towering peak that was to bear his name. Then in his 27th year, and already known for his fearlessness and love of adventure, he had been selected by President Jefferson to lead an exploring expedition into the almost unknown and vast country that is now Colorado. It is said, as he and the members of his party gazed in awe at the lofty heights before them, that rose over 14,100 feet into the blue, Zebulon Pike prophesied:

"No man will ever reach its summit."

He was wrong. Only 13 years later a party led by a Major S. H. Long, not only scaled Pike's Peak but spent several days encamped on its top.

The life story of Brigadier-General Zebulon Pike reads like something from the pages of fiction. Born in 1779, near Lamington, New Jersey, at 19 he was not only a crafty woodsman but an experienced Indian fighter, whose accurate marksmanship had "sent eight redskins hurryin' to hell." In 1800 he was commissioned as a Lieutenant in the U.S. Army. In 1807 he explored the Mississippi, from St. Louis to Minnesota. His exploits on this expedition were many, including several hair-raising battles with hostile Indians and an arrest by Spanish authorities.*

Then came the war of 1812, and Pike was promoted to Brigadier-General. The following year an American expedition of 2,500 men, under the command of General Dearborn, embarked for an attack upon Fort York with Pike in charge of the troops. Canada's bad roads in those days necessitated a naval attack.

At that time Fort York was in no position to resist so large a force. The garrison numbered less than 320 men, nor was there any hope of immediate succor from Kingston, as the British fleet stationed there, under Sir James Yeo, was icebound in the harbor. However, as luck would have it, on the evening previous to the attack, a company of the 8th (King's) Regiment, enroute to Niagara, had halted at Fort York, and volunteers continued to pour in from surrounding shops and farms, till some 700 men were assembled within the garrison to resist the attack.

A Premonition

At dawn on the following morning, April 27, 1813, watchers on the bluffs at Scarboro saw the sails of the on-coming American Fleet. The plan of the invaders was to move swiftly on the town, keeping close to the shore, with the fleet following the progress of the land force. By 8 a.m. the Americans had landed, near where Roncesvalles Avenue, King and Queen Streets now intersect.

A British force sought to hold them back, but despite strong opposition the invaders drew ever closer to the fort. By 2.30 p.m. the leading American troops, with Brigadier General Pike at their head, reached Fort York. Sword in hand and shouting orders, the dashing Pike had been his usual fearless self throughout the day; though at dawn, standing on the deck of an approaching battleship, when he first beheld the dim outlines of Fort York, Pike had turned to an officer and said: "Somehow I feel I will meet my destiny there!"

This prophecy was correct. Realizing the hopelessness of the situation, against such overwhelming odds, the defenders of the garrison prepared to withdraw. Where the southwest bastion of Fort York now stands, was a stone powder magazine. The heads of the powder barrels were knocked in, a train was laid. And so it came about, that as the defenders retreated and the invaders rushed in, with a deafening explosion the powder magazine was blown up. Two hundred of the American troopers were wounded, 38 more were killed. And among the latter was Zebulon Montgomery Pike.

Pike's body was packed into a hogshead of liquor (a common method of pickling corpses at that time, Lord Nelson being a notable example) and shipped back to Sacket's Harbor, where it was buried in an old cemetery.

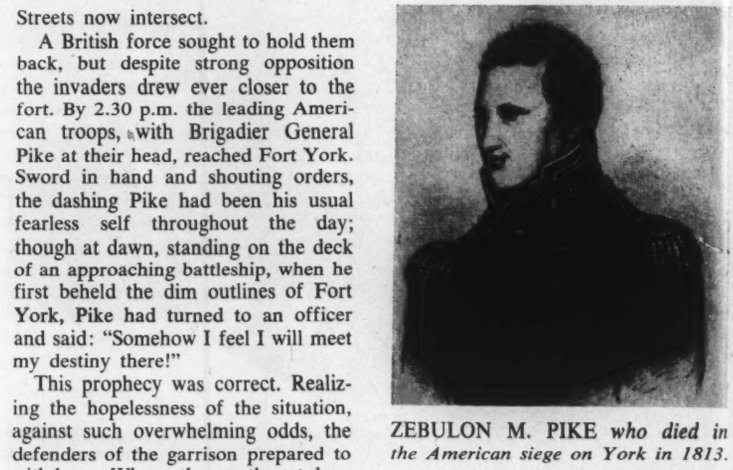
Part of Foreign Land

The Colorado officials learned this recently, when they sought to find Pike's body. Then at Watertown, NY, an historian came forth to inform that any search would be futile. He told that for 96 years the body of Zebulon Pike had rested in a Sacket's Harbor graveyard. Then, in 1909, the cemetery where he had been buried was moved to another section of the town. Only four corpses, not including Pike's, were positively identified out of the 130 that had been buried there.

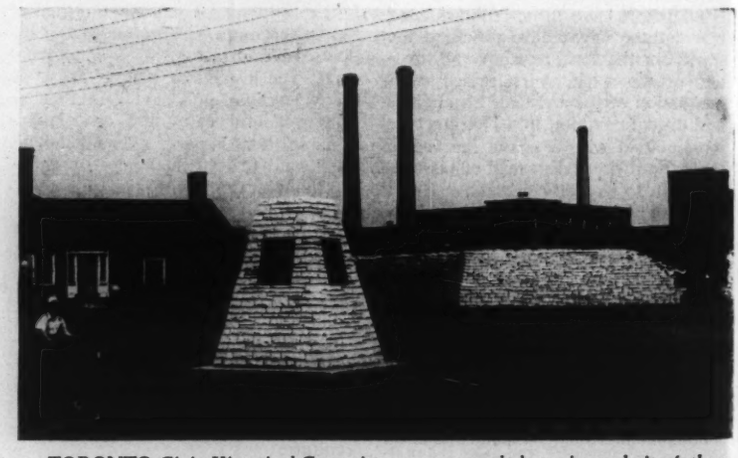
"But," added the historian, "searchers came upon one body in a metal casket and submerged in alcohol. Unfortunately, the casket's glass top was broken as it was being lifted from the grave and, exposed to the air, the remains quickly disintegrated. Undoubtedly, it was the body of Brigadier-General Pike."

Today at Toronto's old Fort York stands a stone monument, upon which several plaques recall the turbulent bygone years the structure once knew. One of those plaques tell the fate of dashing American soldier and discoverer of Pike's Peak, who "met his destiny" at Fort York. In part it reads:

"TO THE GLORY OF GOD
AND IN MEMORY OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL
ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE
AND OF THE OFFICERS
SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN
OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF
THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA
HERE KILLED DURING
THE ATTACK ON YORK
APRIL 27, 1813."



ZEBULON M. PIKE *who died in the American siege on York in 1813.*



. . . TORONTO *Civic Historical Committee recommended repairs and city fathers have granted about $200,000 for the project.* Above, *the Fort's memorial cairn.*

**He was released after two month's imprisonment.*

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Ontario:

SAW-OFF ON SAW-LOGS

A TINY item in the Lakehead press last week was more significant than space given to it would indicate. It announced that the Ontario Lands and Forests Department had granted cutting rights on three series of limits to the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping Company, owned by E. E. Johnson.

This could have been a signal victory for Johnson. On the other hand it could have been a win for the Government. Over two years ago Johnson closed down his huge Fort William mill on the grounds that he couldn't do business with pulp companies on logs and needed his own limits. When he didn't get anywhere he raised one of the biggest "howl" campaigns the Province had ever seen.

Among his charges were that the Government was playing up to the pulp companies and that they were wastefully using saw-logs for pulp.

The opposition spokesmen in return charged that Lakehead timber areas weren't suitable for a mill as large as Johnson's. There weren't enough saw-logs. These were among the less bitter charges made.

For a long time there was a stalemate with the air so hot it couldn't cool off for a settlement. However, the Johnson campaign was obviously at least a nuisance to the Government, which has an election campaign coming up sometime in the next year. Also, there was no doubt that there was some merit in the Johnston case.

So last week limits had been granted and Great Lakes Lumber was advertising for 500 to 800 bush workers. This didn't represent complete victory: at its peak the company had 2500 men in the bush. In settlement Johnson was apparently at least meeting opposition contentions part way. There also was a strong rumor, however, that the Government intended to go into the matter of saw-log use by pulp operators.

Alberta:

STANDING STILL

FOR THE FIRST time in history, it rained on the opening parade of the Calgary Stampede. Indians taking part in the big show balked at getting their embroidered buckskins wet, consented to ride only when officials agreed they could wear raincoats over their finery. Across the flat wheatlands, farmers experienced the unusual situation of having too much moisture in and on the ground; it looked like a bumper crop, sure enough, but only if the weather turned hot to bring the grain along fast. But the weather remained persistently wet and cold; Sunny Alberta was belying its name.

Government weather experts, shouldered with vicarious blame for the weather, couldn't explain it. They knew *what* was happening, but *why* it was happening was another story. What was happening was plain enough; the weather, instead of making its steady and timeless circuit of the northern hemisphere from west to east, was standing still. A high-pressure area over the Gulf of Alaska had remained stationary for almost six weeks; a low-pressure area over Hudson Bay had been standing still for about the same time. In between lay the Western Prairies, and the counter-clockwise movement of air around the Hudson Bay low had kept funnelling cold polar air into Western Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Why the weather-pattern was blocked in this way, and how it would finally be induced to get moving again, the weather offices didn't know. But they were certain (though unable to prove it by figures) that the Eniwetok atomic explosions had nothing to do with it. Man may think his atomic blasts are quite something; but, explained one Edmonton forecaster, a run-of-the-mill tropical hurricane expends energy at the rate of three atomic blasts a second.

Saskatchewan:

HAND-ME-DOWN

WHEN Saskatchewan's 10th Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. J. Patterson makes State appearances, he will likely wear the Windsor uniform which has been worn by his two immediate predecessors, and he will wear it courtesy of a young Abernethy, Sask. economist, who is now Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner's secretary.

The richly brocaded uniform, three-cornered hat, and sword, worth around $2,000 at present-day values, is the property of Richard E. Motherwell. It was willed to him by his grandfather, the late Dr. W. R. Motherwell, former Saskatchewan and Federal Minister of Agriculture, who had it tailored in 1911 for the coronation of King George V.

The suit made its reappearance in public life when the late R. J. M. Parker became the province's eighth Lieutenant-Governor during World War II, when material such as the uniform is made from was hard to get. Mr. Parker arranged to borrow the suit from Mr. Motherwell, as did his successor, the late Dr. J. M. Uhrich.

Now Mr. Patterson may be third in line to wear it. Mr. Motherwell says he's most welcome to it.

—CP

YOUNG MINNEHAHAS *are these "five of a kind," children of the Blackfoot tribe in Calgary to perform ritual dances on city streets. They are (back row, left to right), Bernice Backfat and Rosella Young Man; centre row: Elaine Young Man and Rose-Ann Weasel Child. In the front row, and not quite as happy as the rest, is stage-struck Eleanora Weasel Child.*

SETBACK

LIBERAL hopes for a comeback in Saskatchewan received a rude shock in the Gravelbourg by-election July 10, when for the second time in seven years a CCF candidate was elected.

Gravelbourg, in the southwest part of the Province, was unbrokenly Liberal from 1925 to 1944. In that year, a CCF member was returned. However, in 1948, a Liberal went back in. He was E. M. Culliton, now justice of the Saskatchewan appeal court. His resignation to take up judicial duties made the by-election necessary.

Winnipeg CCF candidate was E. H. Walker, a Mazenod, Sask., farmer, whose brother R. A. Walker now sits in the legislature representing Hanley constituency. Walker's majority was a slim 80-odd votes. So slim in fact, that the Liberals have asked for a recount.

—CP

WHAT ABOUT THE WINTER? *Accommodation for Canada's expanding Army during the frosty season is said to be a current worry to Ottawa. Here is the tent city at Wainwright Camp in northeastern Alberta which currently houses 4,000 troops. The camp is surrounded by a 130,000 acre training area.*

New Brunswick:

AXEMAN

HUGH JOHN FLEMMING, 52, a tall, likeable lumberman from the village of Juniper in Carleton County, has taken on the formidable job of chopping the props from under Premier John McNair's Liberal administration in NB.

As the newly chosen leader of the Progressive Conservative party, in succession to financier Hugh Mackay, Flemming will face his first big election test some time in the next two years—perhaps even this Fall.

He and his name are no strangers to the NB political arena. His father, the late Hon. James K. Flemming, was the Conservative premier from 1911 to 1914. Hugh John, defeated in the 1935 federal election, won a seat in the Legislature in 1944, was re-elected in 1948.

Since then he has been the Oppposition's financial critic, laying down repeated barrages at the Government's heavy spending program and steeply climbing debt. He has proved to be aggressive and effective, though not vindictive, in debate. The last three years have seen him develop noticeably as a public speaker.

He will need plenty of aggressiveness to topple the McNair Government, which swept 47 seats in 1948 while the Conservatives salvaged five.

In any election campaign, Flemming undoubtedly will train his fire on NB's unpopular four per cent sales tax and on the Province's financial facilities, highway building and bridge condition. The Liberals will point to the wide expansion of social services, the modernization of NB's school system, the development of electric power construction.

Flemming's chances might be enhanced if McNair, a veteran of 16 years in the Legislature and premier for 11 years, longer than anyone else in NB's history, should decide to retire from politics. During the last year, rumor has frequently forecast this. But he is still only 61—young as party leaderships go—and there is nothing to prevent him from remaining at the Liberal helm as long as he likes.

Quebec:

TAKE-OFF

THE WESTERN world's only proven anti-Communist dog went AWL in the Laurentian hills north of Montreal recently — and the consternation spread from Toronto to Austria.

Perra is the dog's name, and she is a 70-pound, black-and-grey Alsatian wolfhound. Just a little over a year ago she was living in a village near Bled, Yugoslavia, when her master, Joseph Sillih, decided that he had to get himself and his family away from the Communists.

Perra led Joseph, his wife and daughter and son over a 7,000-foot high mountain pass to safety. She warned them when armed Yugoslav guards were approaching and once, in a deep darkness of the pre-dawn hours, barred the family's way and refused to let anyone move.

When dawn came, the family saw it was on the edge of a precipice. Had

Perra allowed them to move forward, they would have plunged to their deaths.

In Austria, the family was offered a new home near Toronto. The conditions were that Perra had to go to Canada too.

So the trusty pet took off by air, skimming over the Atlantic in a KLM Royal Dutch Airlines plane, while the family followed by ship.

Everything was going fine. And then Perra got into Montreal Airport. There an airport attendant opened the crate to feed the dog—and the last seen of her she was heading straight north. Yipping ecstatically in Yugoslav.

Since that time the biggest dog hunt in the history of the Laurentians has combed the area around the village of Ste. Genevieve, about 30 miles north of Montreal. Several times Perra has been spotted in this region, but efforts to recapture her have failed.

A dog smart enough to elude armed guards had not at week's end been caught by harmless Canadian farmers.

■ A fire which destroyed his home meant double trouble for Norman Adams of Shawinigan, Que.

Adams not only lost his house. Firemen found in the ruins of the house the remnants of a still.

Judge L. Lajoie promptly fined Adams $400.

TIMBER TOP?

MONTREAL now knows the CBC is serious about bringing television to the city as clouds of dust arise from atop Mount Royal to prove that bulldozers are at work hacking out the spot where a TV transmitter building will sit. The building, a $150,000 item, will be finished before Christmas and then a 300-foot aerial will be placed on this to make TV a fact sometime in the spring of 1952.

The one strange item here though, is that this TV aerial may be made of wood. When sod-turning ceremonies signifying the start of work on the TV building were held, the talk among officials attending was whether or not CBC would be allotted the steel to build an aerial.

Some seemed to think this would not be the case. But, even if steel isn't available, there will still be an aerial.

One official said it would be possible to build the aerial out of wood. If this happens, it probably will be the only one of its kind in the world.

PLANTING *a mulberry shoot from Shakespeare's own garden at the third annual Shakespeare Festival in Toronto's Trinity College quad—for the Earl Grey Players: Planting done by Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, British High Commissioner to Canada, with help of a Canadian Beefeater.*

Manitoba:

SEAMY SIDE?

THE Winnipeg *Free Press*, on its past record, would hardly fit into the category of a newspaper continually crusading against vice.

But in the past few weeks the paper has featured daily front-page stories emphasizing that unless public opinion is roused, gambling bosses can become so powerful that corruption of public officials and law enforcement agencies is possible.

The stories have mainly dealt with the Kefauver commission report. Interjected have been articles on local gambling, including one describing the visit of a staff reporter to a "floating crap game," another declaring upwards of 300 persons work for Winnipeg's gambling operators and that the yearly net "take" of gamblers is in the neighborhood of $450,000.

The "crusade" to date has been satisfactory to the newspaper, caused consternation amongst the gambling element and has apparently bothered police officials.

Chief Constable Charles MacIver vehemently denied *Free Press* reports of gambling activity in the city. He maintained there were not more than 20 bookies in the city; that the net "take" from gambling didn't amount to one-quarter of the $450,000 figure mentioned in the newspaper, and that the city was the cleanest in the Dominion insofar as vice was concerned.

But Chief MacIver will have another chance to state his case. Mayor Garnet Coulter revealed that he has called on the chief constable for a report as a result of the newspaper articles.

—CP

ONE OF MONTREAL'S *historic landmarks. Bonaventure Station will be levelled at the hands of a wrecking crew next September. The old CNR station was replaced by the modern Central Station in 1943. Built in 1847, it served as a railway terminal for more than 100 years, welcoming thousands of new Canadians.*

BIG BUSINESS

TOURISTS, entering Manitoba at "an all-time record-breaking" rate, are pouring a golden harvest into the province. That was the optimistic word from Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Industry and Commerce, recently.

He estimated that vacationists this year would leave behind $25 million in Manitoba. Most of the dollars would be American and would be spent buying large quantities of English bone china, linen, woollens, silverware and jewellery.

Mr. McDiarmid backed his statements with facts: 31,000 short term vehicle permits were issued for the first six months of 1951, compared with 18,000 in 1950, 24,000 in 1949.

Long term permits numbered 12,000. In the same period of 1950 the number was 1,199 and in 1949 the total was 1,829.

Chinaware was the most sought-after article, a survey of retailers indicated.

R. E. Grose, Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce, saw the increased tourist trade as the result of a number of factors. One of the most important, he believed, was the "well-planned, aggressive and scientific advertising and publicity program" carried out by the department.

Other major factors included improved highways and more and better hotel and tourist camp accommodation.

British Columbia:

NOT HERE!

VANCOUVER people can eat horsemeat if they like, but people in New Westminster can't buy the stuff.

Two applicants asked New Westminster council for licences for retail stores for the sale of horsemeat for human consumption. Council, led by Ald. Mrs. Elizabeth Wood, turned them down. Said Mrs. Wood: she was born on a farm and would no more think of eating horsemeat than she would of eating human flesh.

Meanwhile, Vancouver bought horsemeat steaks at two retail stores. Said the proprietors: business is rushing, with prices about half of those for beef.

But A. J. Dalrymple, Farm Editor of the Vancouver *Daily Province*, came up with the warning there aren't enough horses, in BC or on the prairies, to make horsemeat a really good and widespread business. Besides, he informed surprised readers, the flesh of white horses isn't good to eat. It tastes, he said, because of the coloring substance in the skin.

HOME *in Vancouver to play with the Totem Summer Theatre: Sam Payne of Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa is greeted by Phoebe Smith with a toy rabbit. Reason? Payne is starring in "Harvey" all this week.*

BEERY BETTORS

BEER PARLORS in Vancouver, which have to watch their P's and Q's so that the Liquor Commissioner won't get them, have a new worry: bookmakers who take bets while they sip their beer.

Vancouver police sent plainclothes rookies as bettors, nabbed several bookies in beer parlors, got them convicted. Then they told the liquor commissioner in Victoria. He promptly suspended the licence of one surprised beer-parlor proprietor for a week.

Said the hotelmen: They're going to set up their own policing organization to keep bookies out.

Which is what the Liquor Commissioner probably intended—don't let the bookies hang around.

BY THE BUDGET

HOSPITAL insurance was back in the news again this week—it's rarely out of it, in fact—when the North Vancouver General hospital threatened to close if the Government didn't pay it $12.80 per patient day, instead of $11.64.

"Go ahead," said Victoria. It's still open.

For two years, the compulsory hospital-insurance scheme was in operation with the Government just paying whatever the hospital said the bill was. This year, it got tough, told the hospitals they would have to budget and stay within the budgets. In places, it cut the budgets. (Saskatchewan had this system from the start.)

The hospitals screamed. They wanted more money.

Said the North Vancouver General hospital: if the Government didn't kick in, it would have a $100,000 deficit.

Said Victoria: It would look after uncontrollable expenses. Elsewhere, the hospital would have to live within its budget.

WORLD AFFAIRS

THE TROUBLED TRUCE

Communists Take Over Neutral Truce Site
Why UN Is Ready to Accept Split Korea

by Willson Woodside

OUR NEGOTIATORS made a mistake right at the beginning, in accepting the locale of Kaesong for the truce talks, "thinking" it was in no-man's-land but not stipulating that it must be under the military control of neither side during the negotiations.

—© Karsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

One could see when the first report of the preliminary meeting of the colonels came out, telling of Communist armed guards at the airfield and around the meeting house, what was happening. The Chinese were taking news photos showing our delegates coming to them, supplicating for peace. There seemed to be a tendency on our side to shrug this off with a "Well, if the poor dopes have to do this sort of thing just to save face, it doesn't hurt us."

This was much too light a view of the matter. As we have learned, allowing the Communists to assert their physical control of the truce locale in the first instance led them on to an attempt to take over the position of hosts, and to stipulate whether or not journalists could accompany our party. It is to be hoped in resuming the talks, General Ridgway will insist that either the Communists withdraw their armed personnel completely from Kaesong, or the negotiations be removed to tent quarters in an actual no-man's-land.

The Communist Demands

While our journalists have been barred, first by General Ridgway in an honest attempt to get the negotiations under way without premature disclosure of the bargaining position of either side, and then by the Communists, the latter have broadcast to the world what they claim to be the demands laid down by their chief negotiator, General Nam Il.

This was a perfect example of the trickery and the difficulties with which it could be foreseen from the beginning these negotiations—and the fulfilment of any terms which may be agreed upon in them—were bound to be surrounded.

Here are the actual demands, reported by Peking Radio as having been made at the opening session:

1. Both sides should simultaneously order the cessation of hostile military actions of every sort, including artillery bombardment, naval blockade and aerial reconnaissance.

2. The 38th Parallel should be fixed as the military demarcation line from which the armies of both sides should simultaneously be withdrawn 10 kilometers (6¼ miles), within a certain time limit. The civil administration of those areas should be restored to the *status quo ante* June 25, 1950. At the same time, talks should be commenced immediately on the exchange of prisoners-of-war.

3. All foreign troops should be withdrawn in the shortest possible time. With the withdrawal of foreign troops the ending of the Korean War and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question will be basically assured.

The Communists, as this indicates, are trying for a single-package, simple-seeming solution: ceasefire at once, redivision of the country at the 38th Parallel, and withdrawal of all foreign troops. A moment's thought will show that this could be presented to the Chinese people and the entire Soviet world as a complete victory for them. According to their version, the initial attack was launched not by the North Korean Communists but by the American imperialists; now these have been "forced to admit failure" and withdraw from Korea.

Our aims, however, are based on the truth of events and not on a falsified version. Our forces went into Korea, under the authority of the United Nations, to save the independence of a small country for which the UN had made itself responsible, and to show that aggression could not succeed.

It will be disappointing enough to many on our side, and above all to the Korean people, that our aims cannot be extended to the liberation and unification of the whole country. But the minimum which we can accept, the "honorable armistice" of which Admiral Turner Joy spoke, must assure the continued independence and security of South Korea, as we have already assured its liberation. To this end we can accept none of the three points made public by the enemy.

—International

DEALING *with an enemy who will twist every agreement: General Ridgway, with chief of staff Gen. Hickey.*

To safeguard the security of his forces and guard against an attempt by the Communists to carry out a secret build-up under cover of the truce and make one last great effort for complete victory, General Ridgway has been instructed to accept no ceasefire without guarantees of its execution. Specifically, he is to insist on mixed inspection teams and aerial reconnaissance to supervise the maintenance of the truce terms, on both sides of the line. In their point No. 1 the Communists demand an end to aerial reconnaissance.

A Better Boundary

To provide a more defensible boundary for South Korea it is patent that the UN Command has fought to gain a much more favorable line than the artificial one of Parallel 38. The Communists blandly call on us in Point 2 to give up the "iron triangle" position in the centre of the present front and retreat some 25 miles to the 38th Parallel. In calling for the restoration of the "*status quo ante* June 25, 1950" to the 12½-mile demilitarized area straddling the 38th Parallel—that is, South Korean civil administration one side of the line and North Korean the other side—they would re-establish this artificial line as the frontier.

Under Point 3 the enemy would have us take all of our troops out of South Korea "within the shortest possible time"; this is supposed to assure the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. That is certainly not the way it looks to Washington and to many at the UN. The American plan is for a phased withdrawal of foreign troops from both sides, under inspection, with the final evacuation by UN forces to come only when the Republic of Korea Army is judged strong enough to secure its territory.

The fact is that there is nothing about the Chinese Communist terms that we could not have had at any time. We are supposed just to get out of the country and leave the South Koreans "at the mercy." The kind of negotiations and terms envisaged in Washington, where the liaison committee of the 17 combatant UN members sits, is very different.

They divide roughly into three sections. First is the ceasefire; it has been assumed that since things had gone so far this could be arranged, though not necessarily with ease. It was to be worked out in strictly military terms, the main consideration being the agreement on effective inspection teams and aerial reconnaissance.

Next would come the armistice negotiations, which have been expected to be much more prolonged and difficult. They would include detailed agreements on the separation of the armies and the exact line of the arm-

—Wheeler

FRUSTRATED CORRESPONDENTS *bring to a head question of who is running truce talks in Korea. Here they are rushing a helicopter just back from Kaesong, to try to learn details of meet. Later they were stopped on the road by Chinese Communists. This led to Ridgway's request for neutral locale for talks.*

—International

QUADRUPLE *amputee, Marine Sgt. W. Reininger, badly frozen in North Korean last December, walks out of the hospital in Oakland, California.*

IKE IS A CANDIDATE

THERE IS apparently more than that "sixth sense", attributed to true politicians, in the new Eisenhower boom. The able and reliable Washington correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, Joseph C. Harsch, states flatly that the coalition promoting Ike is "now in a position to assure delegates that he is available, and will at some appropriate moment make his availability known."

Soundings taken in Paris, while not producing a direct or final answer, are claimed to have been sufficiently satisfying to justify the setting up of an Eisenhower-for-President movement. A meeting of the "founding fathers" of the movement has been held in Washington, including former Senator Harry Darby of Kansas, who is to be Ike's chief spokesman at home, Senator James Duff of Pennsylvania, Representative Hugh Scott, who was Republican National Committee chairman during the last Dewey campaign but was later bumped by the Taft forces, and Herbert Brownell, campaign manager for Dewey in 1948.

Following this conference, writes Harsch, Senator Duff, who had supported Taft in 1948, had a telephone conversation with Governor Dewey during which they agreed to join forces behind General Eisenhower. Then Dewey had a talk with Harold Stassen. So that "what we have is a coalition of the Dewey, Stassen and Willkie elements in the Republican Party behind the Eisenhower candidacy . . ."

A formula has been devised, it is said, for having Eisenhower associate himself with the Republican Party without burning any bridges to a Democratic Party nomination should Taft win the Republican. Ike's Republican backers believe that this is necessary as a warning to Republican delegates against committing themselves to Taft. And in any case Eisenhower's availability stems from his own deep personal conviction that what he and his armies fought for would be lost if Taft gained the White House.

"Can't be Beat"

The General, it seems, finds no ambiguity in his position. He is said to feel like a Republican on domestic matters and like a Democratic on foreign policy. If he can't be elected, if nominated, on either ticket, then the polls will really have to go into hiding.

I am in a position to add the prediction of a highly professional politician whose job will be at stake. In Washington three months ago I sat at the same dinner table with Guy Gabrielson, the present chairman of the Republican National Committee, and his director of publicity. I overheard the latter remark: "Eisenhower can't be beat."

According to a report in the *New York Times* a few days ago Eisenhower's supporters now speak confidently of Ike declaring his availability by Thanksgiving time this year.

Some hint of the issue that may finally have decided Ike on entering the presidential lists, and which could become the dominant aim of his foreign policy should he be elected, was given in his speech before the English-Speaking Union in London, July 3. Introduced by Foreign Secretary Morrison as "the first citizen of the Atlantic" to an audience including Mr. Attlee, Mr. Churchill and many other British leaders, Eisenhower took advantage of his opportunity virtually to warn them that Europe could not be defended unless it were united.

"Unity is the first requisite . . . It would be difficult indeed to overstate [its] benefits . . . How tragic [to see] free men, facing the spectre of political bondage, crippled by artificial bonds that they themselves have forged and they alone can loosen! Here is a task to challenge the efforts of the wisest statesmen, the best economists, the most brilliant diplomats . . ."

It is well to remember that Eisenhower called his book "Crusade for Freedom" and not just "The War As I Saw It". If he has now embarked on a crusade for unity, and the exhilaration of working with Churchill again in a great cause, he will run for president and you and I will be in for quite a ride.—*W. W.*

—Miller

IT COULD BE *Premier Winnie and President Ike, by next year. If so, a new era of Atlantic and European union may be opened up—a major challenge to both.*

calendoplan
MOVADO calendoplan
WINNERS OF 168 OBSERVATORY AWARDS
SOLD AND SERVICED BY LEADING JEWELLERS ALL OVER THE WORLD
Write for Fully Descriptive Brochure
In Canada—Movado Watch Agency 44 King West Toronto
In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc 610 Fifth Ave N.Y.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

istice (a line drawn between the armies where they now stand would be a "military" line; the 38th Parallel would be a "political" line, which Ridgway is not empowered to discuss).

Under the armistice negotiations would also come agreements on the approximate tonnage of food and supplies which either side would be allowed to move forward and inspection arrangements for this, in order to prevent any secret build-up. There would be discussion of an exchange of prisoners-of-war; and a continuing discussion in an Armistice Commission of various military matters.

Only third would come the political talks on that "peaceful settlement of the Korean question" which the enemy glibly assumes would be achieved by itself. The enemy's idea, of course, is that we get out and leave the South Koreans to flounder in their ruins and eventually succumb to subversion. Our idea is that we will stay on, and use the weight of our arms and of our achievement in defeating the North Korean and Chinese Communist aggressors to secure the best possible settlement for Korea and for our own security.

There is no real hope any longer that we can secure a reunited Korea, with nation-wide elections supervised by the UN. It has become clear that to put enough force into the Korean campaign to completely defeat the North Korean and Chinese Communists and liberate the whole country would bring a grave risk of unleashing World War III. And no one can believe that the Communists would voluntarily permit the UN to supervise an election in North Korea.

The best political settlement that can be secured at present is one for South Korea alone. And even at that, no one on our side seems to see clearly just how such political talks, laying the basis for sufficient security in the area to permit the safe withdrawal of UN forces from South Korea, can be held without the Chinese Communists chucking in the questions of Formosa, a seat in the UN and a voice in the Japanese Peace Treaty.

All in all, it must be said that the outlook in Korea is about as thick as a London peasoup fog. The talks already haltingly begun could lead on, through endless bickering and distrust, to a long-drawn-out Five Power Conference on the Far East—a conference which might solve nothing in the end. Or the talks could break down at any time and fighting be resumed. In that case, it is widely assumed that it would be on a wider scale. And no one knows where that might end.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

"DOMINION OF CAPRICORN"

London

THE IMPORTANCE—indeed the inevitability—of some form of closer union between the three British territories of what has come to be called "Capricorn Africa" has been recognized and discussed for several years. The two Rhodesias and Nyasaland are neighbors, and in the economic sphere are in many ways mutually dependent.

Under the circumstances it might seem that some form of federation or fusion might easily be arranged. In reality, however, it has proved difficult to devise a plan that stood any chance of acceptance by all three territories. The stumbling block has been the wishes and interests of the greatly preponderant African native population, on whose adequate protection the British Government has from the first rightly and rigidly insisted.

During last March a special committee met in London to consider that complicated problem. This "Conference on Closer Association in Central Africa" has now brought out its report, drafted by senior officials from all three territories and from the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial offices.

The report unanimously recommends the federation of the territories, to be known as British Central Africa, with the federal government assuming control of defence, economic planning, civil aviation, higher education, railways and customs. The three separate territorial governments would remain in existence, and would concern themselves chiefly with the social and political progress of the African population, health and education, problems of land settlement, and all the other aspects—of native administration.

—Miller

ROY WELENSKY, *outstanding figure of Northern Rhodesia, may be leader of new state, should Sir Godfrey Huggins of S. Rhodesia retire.*

In case this should seem an almost entire whittling away of the duties and responsibilities of the existing territorial governments, it should be remembered that even in Southern Rhodesia, which regards itself as comparatively a "white man's" country, there are only about 130,000 whites in a total population of some two millions. In Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland the proportion of whites is much smaller. Territorial governments would thus have plenty to do in looking after the native population.

As a further protection of native African interests, it is proposed that the Federal Cabinet should include a Minister for African Affairs nominated by the Governor-General, and with the right to refer to him and through him to the Secretary of State any executive action which he considered detrimental to these interests. There is also to be an African Affairs Board to supervise legislative projects affecting Africans. Furthermore it is proposed that in the Federal Legislature of 35 members there should be three from each territory specially chosen to represent the African population.

All this care for the native populations of the territories is in the best tradition of British colonial administration. Incidentally, it contrasts very sharply with the present policies of the South African Government.

—*P. O'D.*

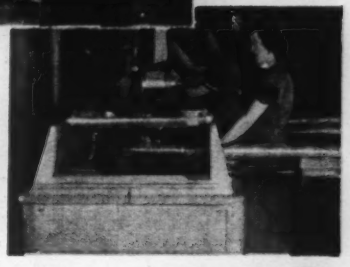
Player's pleasure in the making

Curing!

CURING FRESH GREEN TOBACCO LEAVES calls for exceptional skill and care. In a kiln, "sticks" of tobacco are stacked to the roof in tiers. Temperatures of 80 to 110 degrees bring the leaves to a bright orange-yellow. Then the temperature is gradually raised to 180 degrees and maintained until the tobacco is thoroughly dry. Only perfectly-cured Virginia tobaccos are chosen for Player's. Smokers enjoy all the natural mildness and rich flavour of prime leaf.

THEY'RE A-1

Curing is just one step towards perfection. Player's Cigarettes are constantly checked using modern methods and ingenious machinery.



FRESH FOR YOU!

Player's Cigarettes are always fresh. Each package contains twin bundles of cigarettes packed in laminated foil to keep freshness in. Then the famous blue packages are wrapped in moisture-proof cellophane.

this is why

Player's Please

more Canadians every day

Twin Bundles

"IT'S THE TOBACCO THAT COUNTS"

PEOPLE

KUDOS, KICKS, KITBAGS

—CP

PAUL DUPUIS—*who began his acting career with Montreal's Les Compagnons de St. Laurent — is returning home after a successful British stage and movie career, becoming assistant to Father Legault of the local group.*

■ Highest papal secular honors have been awarded to four Torontonians. Pope Pius XII has bestowed the Cross pro Ecclesia et Pontifice on **Mrs. Mary Heenan,** widow of a former Federal Labor Minister, a leader in Catholic Women's League work for 25 years; on **Mary MacMahon,** Past-President of the Toronto CWL and organizer of the first women's employment bureau in Canada; on **Mrs. W. Alex Walker,** a Past National Vice-President, with well over 25 years of service to the CWL; and **John Dillon,** Business Administrator and Secretary-Treasurer of the Toronto and Suburban Separate Schools Board.

■ The Toronto Guests ran in bad luck. Both sons of famous **Jack Guest** of the Diamond Sculls fame are scullers too. Young 16-year-old **Don** lost his first race at the annual Dominion Day regatta in Toronto, his first defeat since he started competition rowing last year. And brother **Jack** (Jr.) lost in his heat by just six feet in the world championship Diamond Sculls in England.

■ Canadian choirs are making their names known in the British Isles. Back again for a third British tour is the **Elgar Choir** of Vancouver, a self-supporting organization, with each member paying travelling expenses. Conductor and founder of the Choir is **C. E. Findlater.** On their return in August, the Choir will give concerts in eight Canadian centres. Then just recently at the Eisteddfod, Wales, the **St. Joseph's University** (NB) choir, won the folksinging contest of the Welsh Festival, winning against 24 competing choirs from 16 countries; and placed second for male choirs. It was the first time a Canadian choir had appeared at the Festival. Director is **Rev. Leandre Brault.**

—CP

C. E. FINDLATER, *wife and two of the 26 members of the Elgar Junior Choir of Vancouver now on its third tour of the British Isles and Canada.*

■ Two gentlemen are very much in the black books of the Vancouver women. First it was **Walter Owen,** KC, who got the ladies all hot and bothered. In a conciliation board report on a union dispute, Owen was quoted as naïvely saying: "It is my old-fashioned conviction that young, unmarried women should be discouraged from following business careers. Establishing wage differentials between women and men is one way of doing this." Mrs. **Tilly Ralston,** MLA, was indignant. So were others. Owen was called a "bitter bachelor." This was wrong. He's married, and has four children.

Next BC **Agriculture Minister Henry Bowman** incurred the wrath of the mothers. He is quoted as saying: "Hike the price of liquor and cigarettes and people still buy. But raise it on milk and everyone squawks like a lot of stuck pigs." **Alderman Anna Sprott** called the Minister's remarks "ridiculous." It will take some time to cool the Vancouver women down.

■ It looks as if **Wilfred W. McCutcheon** of Brome, Que., was out to collect degrees. Recently he was awarded an Imperial Relations Trust Fellowship for study at the London (Eng.) Institute of Education. In June he received a Doctor's degree in Education from Cornell University. In addition he holds a BSc and a BA from Sir George Williams College, Montreal, a BA in education from Acadia University and MA in Economics from the University of Toronto.

■ **Dr. John Alan Osborne** of Medicine Hat, Alta., has been awarded a Travelling Medical Fellowship from The Nuffield Foundation, London, Eng. Dr. Osborne is a 1948 graduate of the University of Alberta; has been engaged in research in Los Angeles on heart disease; is now in England where he plans to do research in Internal Medicine, in association with St. Mary's Hospital, London.

—McDermid

JOHN OSBORNE

■ The day after the entire "Princess Pats" battalion received a Presidential Citation (U.S.), three Canadian gallantry awards were announced. **Capt. John Graham Wallace Mills,** a Winnipeg businessman, was awarded the Military Cross for his role in calling down Allied fire on his own positions after they had been infiltrated by Reds. The Chinese finally withdrew. Capt. Mills served in the ranks in World War II, was commissioned in 1944; went overseas too late to see action.

—CP

CAPT. MILLS

—CP

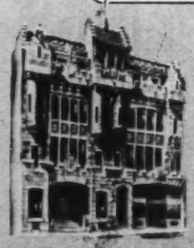
L./CPL. DOUGLAS

The Military Medal was awarded to **L./Cpl. Smiley Douglas,** a farm boy from Delbourne, Alberta, for his action in grabbing a smoking grenade and saving two comrades. His hand was blown off by the grenade and he was invalided home to Canada. A second Military Medal went to **Pte. Leonard Barton,** a Londoner (Eng.) who came to Canada last year, worked on Ontario farms and then enlisted. He received his award for inspiring his mates in a bayonet charge on an enemy hill, despite wounds.

—CP

PTE. BARTON

"MODERATION
IN ALL THINGS
IS THE BEST OF RULES"
PLAUTIUS



THE HOUSE OF
SEAGRAM

MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

INTERMISSION

Fair Play and All That

by Gordon McCaffrey

London

VISITORS to Britain this summer will find the inhabitants of these islands performing a strange rite. Waiting for the bus, buying meat, and carrying out their daily routine, they go through the ritual like puppets on a string. I am speaking of course, of queueing, or in the language of the North American visitor, lining-up.

I first noticed the queue when I applied for a ration book last year. (You'll have the same experience if you stay long enough to require temporary rations.) As I entered a long corridor at the Food Office, suddenly a whole line—excuse me, queue — of people, mostly women with children, bobbed up from their chairs and moved along one place like a company of Mad Hatters. The woman at the front of the queue disappeared into a room to receive her ration book.

I had to bob up and down 23 times before I reached the appointed room.

A Canadian friend was returning to Toronto via New York at the time the U.S. cancelled all visas during the September anti - Communist investigation. He went to the American Embassy here to see if he could get a visa in time to catch his ship. He found a queue leading from the front door, down the steps, along Grosvenor Square and around the corner to Grosvenor Street. Walking past the crowd waiting quietly since dawn, he read a notice on the door: "No visas will be issued until Monday."

That was Saturday morning. My friend said the first two people in the queue were either short-sighted, or couldn't read English. The rest had fallen in like sheep.

THE QUEUE, of course, is not new to Canadians. They have a crude facsimile of it at the bus stop in the morning and again on the way home. They usually have to wait in line at popular restaurants, before getting a movie, inside the movie before they get a seat, and later trying to get into a cocktail bar.

But many attempts to educate the rugged individualists who apparently form the bulk of the Canadian population have ended in abject failure. When fair play and the unwritten law of "first come, first served" fail to bring about order, nothing else short of police surveillance has any effect.

The barber shop on the corner that has more business than it can handle tries to pass out numbered cards to the customers as they arrive, or asks them to rotate from one seat to the next until they reach the barber's chair. Sooner or later, however, the cards disappear or a customer gets lost in a magazine story and neglects to move on. The neat little system breaks down.

But not in Britain. The habit of queueing is so deeply ingrained after 13 years of rationing and shortages, that Britons line up automatically even when there's no need.

THIS WEEK the Festival of Britain appealed to the public not to bother queueing at the main entrance. There is plenty of room, they said, for everybody. Queues would discourage visitors who might think the Festival was sold out for the day.

Most people have taken the hint, and they no longer line up outside the gates. But once inside, they begin the queue business all over again. They stand in queue for a program, to ask a Bobby the way to the nearest telephone, to buy a sandwich or a cup of tea, and to enter the Dome of Discovery by the main gate (when the other gates might be wide open).

One man waited for half an hour in a rather long queue at the South Bank Exhibition. When his turn came, he found he was about to enter the women's lavatory.

A party of Swedes stopped to look at a map. In a few minutes a small crowd was waiting patiently in line.

There's a saying in London that wherever two or three Englishmen are gathered together, there you will find a queue. If you want to see the Sadler's Wells Ballet while you're here, you'll have to buy a ticket for the privilege of standing in a queue outside the box-office. Small boys can make a fortune holding places while queue-standers go out for a cup of tea.

The British are rather proud of their queues and soon put a queue-buster in line. They feel that in such places as bus stops, the queue is the only way to give everybody fair play. But they admit that in many cases people line up without thinking.

So far there's only one suggestion for ending the useless queue: a standing order that the first two people will not be served.

CRUISE TO BERMUDA on the "Queen of Bermuda"

Have the time of your life on this gay "pleasure-planned" luxury liner! Spend 4 glorious days at sea. Enjoy swimming, sunbathing, deck sports . . . dancing, nightclub, latest movies. Cruise director. Every room has private bath. Stay over in beautiful Bermuda as long as you wish. Round-trip fare only $131.25 up.

Frequent sailings from New York

Also Cruises to Fascinating Ports ON THE NEW "Ocean Monarch"
Full details on request

Ask Your Travel Agent

FURNESS LINES
315 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

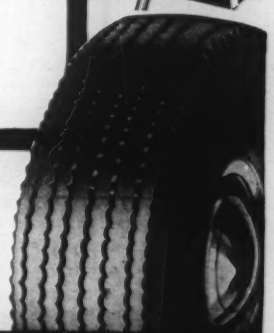
Fireman Fred had a burning desire
To be first at a 3-alarm fire,
But he drove there so fast
His worn tires didn't last—
So he promptly pulled in to retire.

THERE'S A B.F.Goodrich DEALER NEAR YOU

Drive in where you see this sign

51-36

• The B.F. Goodrich Dealer organization of 5,000 dealers across Canada means there's a B.F. Goodrich trained tire and service expert near you. Ask him to show you the new B.F. Goodrich Silvertowns — the tires that will give you extra mileage, safety and riding comfort. See him today!



B.F. Goodrich TIRES
"BEST IN THE LONG RUN"

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

VICTIM OF HER OWN POPULARITY

They All Watch Princess Margaret

by Alison Barnes

OFFICIAL SPEECHES addressed to Royalty are seldom notable, either for originality or aptness. But the Chairman of the Not Forgotten Association, when he told Princess Margaret, "You bring a little glamour into a drab world," summed up, neatly and succinctly, the unique quality of the King and Queen's younger daughter, who celebrates her 21st birthday on August 21.

No one so young and pretty, endowed with so faultless a dress-sense as Princess Margaret could fail to "bring a little glamour" to everything she does.

Dainty and petite—only just over 5 feet tall, with a 23" waist, tiny hands and feet, a fresh pink and white complexion very like her mother's, soft brown hair that waves naturally, and sparkling blue eyes—she has a flair for adapting fashion to suit her, rather than copying it slavishly, an admirable taste for simplicity and good line.

But there is a great deal more to Princess Margaret than meets the eye or can possibly be captured by photographs. She is a vivid, colorful personality, with an original and inquiring mind, a strong will of her own—and a bubbling, irrepressible sense of fun.

POMP AND CEREMONY do not impress her in the least. She once described life at Buckingham Palace to the U.S. Ambassador as "like living in a goldfish bowl." When she speaks of the King, she calls him simply and affectionately, "My father." A few weeks ago she apologized to her hostess for eating so little supper and added, "We had rather a big dinner at home tonight." The "big dinner" was a State Banquet at the Palace!

Because arrangements for her every movement are normally so carefully organized and run on such monotonously oiled wheels, she loves the unexpected to happen.

One of my favorite stories of Princess Margaret concerns a certain famous and distinguished actor, who found himself sitting next to her at dinner. At the end of the meal the band struck up for dancing, but nobody took the floor. The actor went on talking to the Princess until, quite suddenly, in the middle of a sentence, the awful truth struck him: nobody could dance until he had led Princess Margaret onto the floor!

Lapsing unconsciously into the language of his profession and feeling exactly as if he had nearly missed his cue, he said urgently, "Ma'am, we're on!" And a very amused Princess slipped gracefully into his arms.

At this year's *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, Princess Margaret was trapped for several minutes between floors in an elevator which jammed. The operator was struggling to get it going and the attendant retinue of officials were getting very pink round their collars when the Princess asked, with a twinkle in her eyes, "Do you think, if we're here for hours, they will pass food through the bars to us?"

—Miller

COMMANDANT-IN-CHIEF *of the St. John Cadets, Princess Margaret (wearing uniform of Order of St. John) presents the Bessborough Cup to winning cadet team in Drama Finals at Toynbee Hall.*

All the graciousness so characteristic of the Royal Family, who have an unfailing way of putting people at their ease, is there in Princess Margaret. Only the method is different. Her sense of humor is her standby. When a situation needs saving, she steps in adroitly, with an amusing remark or a witty comment that turns embarrassment to good humor immediately. She is the same at home and among her personal friends—gay, full of searching questions and merry chatter that particularly delights the King, with whom she is a favorite and refreshing companion, but never guilty of the smart, cruel wise-crack.

THE SECRET of Princess Margaret's charm lies in her boundless zest for life, her light-hearted gaiety and her determination both to work hard and play hard.

Inevitably, however, these very qualities, which are admired when they enable her to carry out five official engagements in one day, as she did recently, or stand up to a long tour of provincial cities, have been known to send conventional eyebrows soaring in disapproval over some of her more unorthodox off-duty activities.

The simple fact is that the young Princess is very much one of her generation. In spite of the many public duties she performs (some of which, in all honesty, she must find terribly dull and tiring though she *never* shows it), she absolutely refuses to regard herself as in any way different from other people. "If *only* we didn't have to travel as Royalty!" she once sighed longingly to the King during the South African tour.

Therefore, she sees no valid reason why she should not dance till three o'clock in the morning, with other young people of her own age, most of whom also have jobs to do next day. Or drive through the gates of Buckingham Palace, accompanied by her Lady-in-Waiting, Jennifer Bevan, in an open sports car with one of her dancing partners at the wheel, instead of in the more traditional Royal conveyance.

BY VERY MUCH the same simple process of logical reasoning, she doubtless reached the conclusion that, since everybody has known for years that Queen Mary enjoys a cigarette in private, she herself might go a step farther in the emancipation of Royal ladies from out-moded tradition and smoke in public. What she probably did not bargain for were the newspaper headlines next day!

But no serious consequences apparently ensued for the Princess, who kept her host, King Frederik of Denmark, company in a between-courses cigarette at the Danish Embassy Dinner a few weeks ago.

Equally, when Sharman Douglas, daughter of the then U.S. Ambassador in London, told her about the performance of the Can-Can she intended to put on at a private party—well, you could hardly expect a Princess who has adored dressing-up since babyhood, who distinguished herself each wartime Christmas in the Windsor Castle pantomime and excels at dancing and imitations, to miss a chance like that!

NONE OF THESE ACTIONS is really in the least outrageous in the mid-twentieth century. Neither is there anything deserving of criticism in a young girl, who works hard and well at duties so arduous that few of her contemporaries would change places with her even for a day, enjoying herself in her own way. And any suggestion that the Princess is indiscreet should be disproved by now by the multiplicity of contradictory rumors

SATURDAY NIGHT
world of women

as to which of her escorts she intends to marry!

That Princess Margaret is as pleasure-loving as any normal girl of her age is undeniable. She is an ardent Bob Hope and Danny Kaye fan. Not long ago she confessed that Gregory Peck is her favorite film star and that she "would have liked to go on the stage but not in films" herself. She loves ballet and the theatre and set another precedent, being the first member of the Royal Family to attend a first-night, when she saw the opening performance of "Kiss Me Kate" at Oxford, before it came to London.

But this does not mean that she is frivolous. On the contrary, she brings an alert and enquiring mind to everything she tackles.

After her first visit to the House of Commons, she was so fascinated by the political battle that she insisted on going back to hear more debates and visited the House three times in one week. At the Law Courts she asked to sit on the bench next to the jurors and, over lunch with Lord Goddard, asked him the most searching questions about the cases.

LIKE her grandmother, Queen Mary, the young Princess is not easily put off with a fine display of "spit and polish" and makes a habit of asking to see things that are not always on the official itinerary. When she comes across something of which she does not approve, Princess Margaret does not hesitate to say so. Very early in her public life, the name of one of the charities with which she was connected was changed, at her request—and for the better.

In her public life, she is no figurehead and has a happy knack of showing real sympathy and understanding for others. When during her Italian holiday she spoke to her father by radio-telephone from HMS *Vanguard*, the vessel in which the Royal Tour of South Africa was made, she remembered to ask his permission for the crew to "splice the mainbrace!"

And the members of the Guards band who were playing outside the drawing-room windows at Windsor Castle in a torrential storm of rain and hail had Princess Margaret to thank for noticing their plight and getting the King to issue orders for them to stop and take shelter.

IF THERE IS a dash of the unconventional about her, surely that is all to the good and only adds to the gaiety of nations and official functions.

She has rather an incorrigible habit of changing places with her chauffeur on long drives because she loves motoring. She probably also enjoys the look of amazement on the faces of officials who deferentially open the door for her, only to find a rather embarrassed chauffeur in the back and a Princess with a twinkle in her blue eyes, seated triumphantly at the wheel!

If anything, it might be said with truth that Princess Margaret has become a victim of her own tremendous popularity. That her parents are still reluctant to grant permission for her to cross the Atlantic on a personal visit to Canada and the U.S., a trip she badly wants to make, or even to tour Europe, is partly because of the somewhat embarrassing publicity which attended her every movement during her Italian holiday.

Then the Princess was followed by press photographers in row-boats when she went for a quiet swim in the Mediterranean. Another cameraman even succeeded in invading the privacy of her cubicle at a Paris hairdresser's and taking a picture of her reflection in the mirror, as she sat under the drier!

ALL of which is simply the measure of her achievement in capturing the world's imagination. When she was just emerging from the schoolroom and talking clothes one day with her mother, the Queen chanced to remark, "I have never wished to become a leader of fashion." With passionate conviction, the youthful Princess replied, "Well, *I* do!"

She reached that goal at the early age of 19 and shows no signs whatever of losing her supremacy in the world of well-dressed women.

But far more important, she continues to "bring a little glamour into a drab world," and to remind us of the fairy-tale princesses of our childhood days who, you may remember, were always beautiful, kind and gay, with a spice of wilfulness and a dash of the unconventional that endeared them to lesser mortals. But last week Princess Margaret was among the mortals—confined to her palace bed with such an unroyal ailment as German measles.

—Miller

HRH ARRIVES *at London airport with pet dog on leash. Princess Margaret had accompanied the King and Queen to Balmoral in Scotland for a short holiday. They travelled by air.*

Easy...effective...safe—and a thousand times more glamorous!

To keep you immaculate the exquisite way—Miss Arden gives you a cream and a spray deodorant. Both carry the signature of delicate freshness... cherished Blue Grass perfume. Mist it on from a hand-sized plastic spray bottle—or apply as a smooth cream. So easy... so effective ... so beautifully feminine. Try either for day long daintiness.

LIQUID DEODORANT in plastic spray bottle, 1.35
CREAM DEODORANT, 1.65

Elizabeth Arden

SIMPSON'S, TORONTO
And At Smartest Shops In Every Town

3300-B

■ Yes, she's done it again. Winning the award for the best Canadian Weekly Newspaper in towns of 1,500 population or under (Ont. and Que.) is becoming a habit with **Mrs. Kay Marston.** Ten years ago her husband died. Kay didn't know anything about newspaper work but she had to support her four children. So she bought the *Elora Express* and now goes on winning awards for a best newspaper, year after year.

■ Now she's Chief Warden for Calgary's defence program. But **Mrs. Mary Dover** has done many things. She's been a CWAC Lt.-Colonel, an alderman in Calgary, and a Vice-President of the Alberta Command of the Canadian Legion. Her grandfather was Col. J. F. Macleod, one of the first Mounties in the West and founder of Fort MacLeod.

■ Canadian actress **Catherine Proctor** has been playing one of the delightful sisters in "Arsenic and Old Lace" with the Canadian company now well established in their Bermudiana Hotel Theatre, Hamilton, Bermuda. According to the Bermuda news, Catherine was a great success. Of course, she's no newcomer to the role, having done it on Broadway, on U.S. tour and with the Peterborough Summer Theatre last summer.

■ An Ottawa girl, **Lois Ogilvie,** has written another song and it got a de luxe musical treatment on CHML, which is featuring top-rated Canadian songs. Lois is a professional violinist, has played with Toronto Philharmonic; is also a singer, and sang with the Leslie Bell Singers on tour. She's now Mrs. Guy Blanchette of Sherbrooke, Que.

EASY TO MAKE, DELICIOUS TO EAT

SIX WAYS TO SUMMER MEALS

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

—Dorothy Ames Carter

COOL LUNCHEON *for canasta players: Chilled cream of tomato soup, crisp salad relishes, sandwiches, iced tea and an impressive berry shortcake.*

TABLE GRIDDLE *makes sandwich, crisp bacon and grilled tomatoes.*

COLD MEATS *lead a double life in the easier-to-get summer meal plan.*

CHILLED SOUPS

← Use 2 cans condensed cream of tomato soup (or any cream soup). Add 2 cups cold milk and beat with rotary beater. Let stand at least 1 hour in refrigerator. Pour into chilled soup dishes. Garnish with spoonful of thick sour cream, or whipped cream, and a sprinkling of chopped chives. Serves 6.

Deluxe Edition:

Use equal quantities of chilled 18 per cent cream and condensed cream of green pea soup. Beat thoroughly. Chill for 1 hour. Split cooked fresh or canned shrimp almost through and spread butterfly fashion on top of each serving.

FRENCH TOASTED SANDWICHES

← Use ready sliced cheese and put between slices of day old bread. Dip in egg-milk mixture using 1 egg, ¼ cup milk and ¼ tsp. salt combined with a fork. Coat sandwich thoroughly with mixture and drain. Enough for 3 large sandwiches. Brown on both sides slowly in melted butter or margarine. Or, instead of cheese, use—

Ham Filling:

Combine 1 cup minced cooked ham with ¼ cup catchup, 2 tbsps. relish.

Bean and Bacon Filling:

Mash 1 cup canned baked beans with fork and add ¼ cup chopped cooked bacon, 3 tbsps. catchup, 2 tbsps. pickle relish and 2 tbsps. mayonnaise. Enough for 5 sandwiches.

HOT OFF THE GRILL

← Toast rye bread on one side. Place slice of liver sausage on untoasted side. Top with thick slice of tomato. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Place under moderate broiler heat 10 mins. Serve with this Cheese Sauce: Heat ½ cup milk and 2 tsps. prepared mustard in double boiler. Slice ½ lb. (8 oz. pkg.) yellow process cheese into it. Heat, stirring until well blended.

Hot Bologna:

Sauté bologna or salami slices (⅛" thick) with casing left on in a little fat until the edges curl and form cups. Fill with creamy scrambled eggs, baked beans, creamed vegetables, or macaroni and cheese.

SUMMER DRINKS

For 1 serving of orange-egg, → beat 1 egg very well. Add 8 oz. (1 cup) chilled fresh, frozen or canned orange juice. Beat well again.

Pink Soda:

It's just as easy to drink a dessert as to eat it. Crush ¼ lb. of peppermint candy stick to make 2/3 cup. Add ½ cup light cream and 3 drops red food coloring. Beat until coloring is blended and candy dissolved. Whip 1 cup heavy cream and fold into peppermint mixture. Freeze in refrigerator tray 2 hrs. To serve, put generous scoops into 6 tall glasses. Fill with chilled gingerale. Mix to a foam and sprinkle with crushed candy cane.

HOT BLEND

For 6 servings of curried peas → and eggs make up 2 cups medium cream sauce with 1 tsp. grated onion and 1 tsp. curry powder added. Combine with 1 (20 oz.) tin green peas drained, and 6 hard-cooked eggs quartered. Heat thoroughly in double boiler. Or use 1½ (10 oz.) tins condensed cream of mushroom soup and ½ cup rich milk for the sauce. Heat and add onion, curry powder, peas and eggs.

Cheesed Crabmeat:

Melt ½ lb. (8 oz. pkg.) yellow process cheese in double boiler. Gradually add 1/3 cup milk stirring until smooth. Add one 7 oz. tin crabmeat flaked and boned to cheese sauce. Mix lightly and cook until hot.

SUBSTANTIAL SALADS

To serve 6, flake 1 lb. tin sal- → mon into bite-sized chunks. Toss lightly with 2 hard-cooked eggs chopped, 1 cup diced celery and ¼ cup French dressing. Arrange on salad greens and garnish with mayonnaise and sliced stuffed olives.

Salami Bean Salad:

Combine two 15 oz. tins red kidney beans drained, with 1 cup celery, 2 hard-cooked eggs chopped, and ½ lb. salami cut in strips 1/3" x 1½". Mix with mayonnaise or French dressing. A 12 oz. tin luncheon meat can be used in place of salami but add 3 or 4 finely diced green onions. Serves 5 or 6.

EAL-IN-A-GLASS *for the children. This cool refreshing drink orange juice and egg supplies a lot of nutrition in pleasant fashion.*

—Libby, McNeill & Libby

URRIED EGGS *with aspic ring mould, toasted buns and relishes.*

NTRY SHELF *draws on tinned foods, celery and a good dressing.*

Distaff:

SKIRTED MAYORS

ALDERMAN Anna Sprott of Vancouver started it (Distaff, July 17) and now it's **Alderman Marjorie Walker.** Alderman Walker takes over as Saskatoon's Mayor for the next three months for the holidaying Mayor.

■ The 25th anniversary conference of the Alliance of Icelandic Liberal Christian Women in North America took place in Grimli, Man., recently. **Mrs. H. von Renesse** of Arborg was reelected President.

■ Back in London, England, for a second season in "Rose Marie on Ice" is **Barbara Ann Scott.**

■ During the winters **Julia Murphy** and **Marian Taylor** run the Junior Theatre of the Ottawa Drama League (now called Saturday Players). Their "Pinocchio" went on to the Dominion Drama Festival finals. This summer Julia and George Palmer are presenting a season of summer stock, and they started with "The Mad Woman of Chaillot"— with Marian Taylor playing the Madwoman. Said Ottawa's *Evening Citizen*: "She played her part in grand French theatrical style and although an obviously unreal, concocted character, she became alive."

—Newton, Ottawa

MARIAN TAYLOR, *the Madwoman.*

■ Queen Mary's carpet is all paid for. So **Mrs. John Chipman,** MBE, National President of the IODE, announced recently. In fact, the IODE raised more than its minimum objective of $100,000. The rug will hang in the National Gallery in Ottawa.

■ U.S. organizations are taking on Canadian presidents at an unprecedented rate. Latest is the B'nai B'rith Young Men's and Women's Organization. And the first Canadian girl to be President in the 26 years of the organization is **Midge Skulsky** of Montreal.

■ A future librarian is **Halia Lazarowich** of Edmonton, recent winner of a Province of Alberta scholarship in library training.

Try D-Day Formula Now available in Canada

Don't ever be air-sick again! Take Kwells! This famous D-Day Formula beat sea and air-sickness for fighting men—now *you* can buy it as Kwells. Prevents queasiness, headaches, upset stomach nerves. *Their control action is almost infallible.* Whether you go by air, sea or land, you can be positive you won't be sick. Ask your druggist for Kwells, 65c.

KWELLS
THE D DAY FORMULA

PREVENT TRAVEL SICKNESS BY CAR, TRAIN, SHIP, PLANE.

WHY PAY MORE? KWELLS offer positive protection at LOWEST COST

Ontario Ladies' College

WHITBY, ONTARIO

A Residential and Day School for Girls, near Toronto, offering Elementary School to Senior Matriculation. Music, Art, Household Science (dietetics), Secretarial Science, Speech Arts and Drama. Valuable entrance scholarships. Prospectus on request.

REV. S. L. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D., Mus. D., *Principal*

SILK SHANTUNG . . .

in a suit of suave simplicity, styled to meet endless needs . . .

a sparkle of jewel on the jacket, rapier slimness to the skirt.

From the St. Regis Room, Fashion Floor, The Third.

Simpson's Toronto

Simpson Stores located in Toronto, London, Montreal, Halifax, Regina. Mail Order houses in Toronto, Regina, Halifax, Vancouver. Order Offices and Agencies from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

■ Don't say a woman can't shoot. Lieut. **Mary MacLennan** of Alexandria, PEI, is not only the the only woman on the Canadian Bisley team (she's even the first Canadian woman to win a place on the team) but she's won a prize. She tied with one of the Canadian shooters, both scoring 49 out of a possible 50, to win tenth place and £1. The Bisley contest in England is considered the top shooting event. Lieut. MacLennan is a school teacher in Charlottetown. She comes from a shooting family. Her father, the late Seymour MacLennan, was a well-known shot and her brother George made the 1928 Bisley team.

—CP

MARY MacLENNAN

■ Over at the London (Eng.) School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, **Dr. Carol Whitlow Buck** carried off two prizes for placing first in her studies. Dr. Buck is there on Rockefeller funds; plans to remain another year. Earlier fame came to her as the first woman to receive a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Western Ontario. On leave of absence, she is on Western's staff in the Department of Preventive Medicine.

■ Vancouver and Toronto share in the news that **Phyllis Goodmund** has graduated with honors and the BSM degree from the Juilliard School of Music in New York; has received a special scholarship in the opera school for next year.

■ Another Canadian girl is Broadway-bound. Torontonian **Anna Cameron** played in the Niagara Falls Summer Theatre's production of "The Second Man", starring Franchot Tone. She was invited to join the company in their Worcester, Mass., run and other summer engagements. Anna started her career at Hart House Theatre under Bob Gill's direction; has played in summer stock and last winter studied in New York.

■ Somehow you never think of a violinist as in the cast of a musical comedy. But **Dorothy Tennant** of Vancouver is doing that very thing. Formerly with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, she is in the road-show of "Guys and Dolls" as one of the trio of trombone-playing mission workers, sings and even has a few lines.

■ And another Vancouverite, blonde **Gene Lussin,** has a comedy solo-dance in the same musical. She was in the Theatre Under the Stars ballet last summer and then went to New York.

■ Staff Captain for the Canadian Women's Army Corps, Central Command, is **Elsie Jewell** of London, Ont. Capt. Jewell served for five years in the CWAC during the last war.

Brain-Teaser:

Canadian Artists

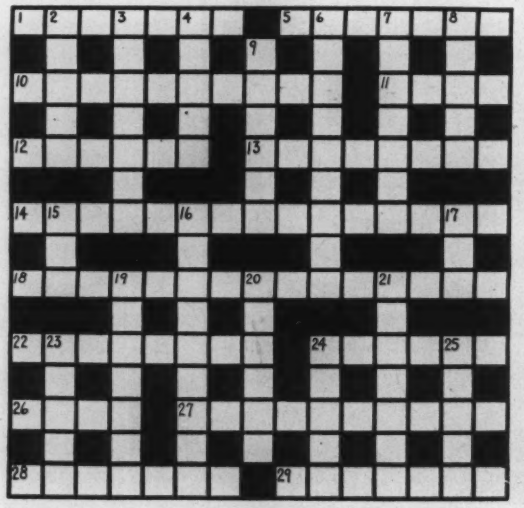
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 26. Hale 'n' humane, he cuts a fine figure. (7, 4)
5. How the beast could neck! (7)
10. The directors' meeting gets a round of applause. (10)
11. May be wrong footwear for the garden. (4)
12. It may happen to be nearly time to go to bed. (6)
13. Well, you won't need it! (8)
14. Do they hammer the play into shape? (5, 10)
18. Handyman, but never a master. (4, 2, 3, 6)
22. M-masters. (anagram) (8)
24. See 29.
26. See 1.
27. Biased, like Elizabeth Bennet. (10)
28. Opened with skeleton keys, perhaps. (7)
29. and 24 across. He's the cause of so many celebrities hanging around Canada. (7, 6)

DOWN

2. I'm Len, the painter, but they call me David B. (5)
3. How Rip van Winkle was caught? (7)
4. Nero dead showed signs of wear. (5)
6. Determined to get a half-sister under canvas? (9)
7. He doesn't believe his hat and tie's in need of straightening. (7)
8. Fred Haines appears to have taken a shine to her! (5)
9 and 20. Art lures him and almost makes him a Canadian artist. (6, 6)
15. Drink— (3)
16. —drink, head up, —(6, 3)
17. —drink! (3)
19. Kipling's boy soon changed garments. (7)
20. See 9.
21. Two Royal Academicians back to back, having a mixed drink. (7)
23. Without men around, 2 takes up art, in B.C., perhaps. (5)
24. The Italian city's returning an emu, if you get our meaning. (5)
25. Thrice blessed, if triplets. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. See 24
6. Song
10. Richard
11. Tragedy
12. Gasbags
13. Chianti
14. Alchemy
16. Dotage
18. Tannic
21. Risotto
24 and 1 across. Capital punishment
25. Declaim
27. Log fire
28. Climber 29. Rhee
30. Internment

DOWN

1. Paraguay
2. Necks
3. Sea lane
4. Modesty
5. Noticed
7. Overnight
8. Gdynia
9. Sadist
15. Champagne
17. Tommyrot
19. Nitwit
20. Colleen 21. Radicle
22. Section 23. Ocular
26. Amble

FILMS

Showboat Round the Bend

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT SEEMS probable that as long as there are movies the producers will keep "Showboat" coming round the bend. It is one of the screen's great medicine shows, whose personnel is now almost as familiar as the cast of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and whose score, in part at least, is generally accepted as folk-music.

The current revival is as bright as paint, with new settings, costumes and technicolor. The refurbishing has extended to every department except the story; and the present version makes it rather painfully clear that the story more than any element in "Showboat" needed a pretty thorough keelhauling. By this time it is so crusted with barnacles of sentiment, heartbreak and tender old-fashioned schmaltz that the whole production comes very close at times to a dead stop. When this happens only the dependable tunes—"Makebelieve", "Why Do I Love You?" "Bill", "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man", and above all "Ol' Man River"—are able to get it moving again.

THE STUDIO has put some high-priced talent into the enterprise. Joe E. Brown plays Cap'n Andy, Ava Gardner is Julie, and Kathryn Grayson and Howard Keel sing, romance, and occasionally drag their way through the roles of Magnolia and Gaylord Ravenal. Joe E. Brown is by this time a traditional enough figure to play Cap'n Andy as Joe E. Brown and make himself acceptable, and Ava Gardner is so dramatically good-looking that a nut-brown makeup and a careful recording of a small but agreeable voice are all that are required to make her a satisfactory Julie.

The Magnolia role however demands something more than a pretty face, a penetrating soprano and an inexhaustible supply of bustle ensembles, and unfortunately these were all that Kathryn Grayson was able to bring to the part. I didn't find Howard Keel's self-imposed swaggerings very convincing either. The romantic roles in "Showboat" are nine parts theatricalism to one part theatre, and neither Actress Grayson nor Singer Keel has the warmth and vitality to bring even an illusory glow to stock characters and situations.

However there are the good old Kern tunes and above all there is "Ol' Man River" which can still set one wondering how all that magnificent sorrow could possibly have originated in a Broadway musical. As sung here by Negro Baritone William Warfield it set the preview audience applauding as fervently as though it hoped it could stop the show and recall the singer. But "Ol' Man River" was always the very best thing in "Showboat."

I CAN'T remember seeing "Kind Lady" on the screen before, though it scarcely seems possible that this good grim melodrama can have escaped the attention of film producers up till now.

As a stage drama "Kind Lady" ran so long, and, since, has had so many revivals that its story is fairly familiar. Ethel Barrymore is the kind lady in the current screen version and Maurice Evans is the gentlemanly murderer who insinuates himself first into her good graces and then into possession of her magnificent London home. Miss Barrymore is at her best, in a series of queenly Nineteenth Century tea-gowns and a screen role which, for once, isn't beneath her notice. She could hardly be better, and neither could Maurice Evans who creates a memorable human monster out of Mayfair good manners and chilling intentions. It would be difficult to say which I admired more.

The story, which begins with nothing more than a slight edginess, deepens into such logical horror that it is a relief presently to come on the comic face of Keenan Wynn. The relief is temporary however — Actor Wynn turns out to be just as malignant as any of the gang surrounding poor, besieged Miss Barrymore. Since this is primarily stage drama its horror depends on what goes on in the characters' heads rather than on what the makeup department has achieved with their faces. Possibly this was against it. At any rate "Kind Lady" lasted barely a week before giving way to Abbott and Costello.

"THE GUY Who Came Back," the story of a one-time football hero of retarded mentality, might have been written by the football hero himself. Paul Douglas is the hero, who insists on playing football long after his manager, his wife and everybody in the audience has lost all patience with him. During the story Football Hero Douglas tackles every known cliché in the football field, and brings them all down, breathing heavily. Joan Bennett, Linda Darnell and a particularly painful child-actor are all involved in the emotional scrimmage. They all have a terrible time. Paul Douglas who has made a career of large-scale discomfiture, has never had better reason for feeling embarrassed.

—MGM

ETHEL BARRYMORE: "KIND LADY"

—MGM

JOE E. BROWN AND FRIENDS: BRIGHT NEW COLOR FOR "SHOWBOAT"

MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

THE WELL-TEMPERED CLAVIER, Book 1—*Bach.* Preludes and Fugues, Nos. 9-16 by Wanda Landowska who makes silver cobwebs of sound through her highly personal harpsichord interpretations. This is part of her project to record the famous "48". Recording: excellent. (*Victor—33—LM1107*).

SONATA IN D, Op. 12, No. 1 and SONATA IN A, Op. 12, No. 2—*Beethoven.* No. 1 shows the influence of the Haydn and Mozart traditions with simple, emotional themes; No. 2 is in the same gay vein but—if possible—with an even simpler line and more palpable good humor. The musicianship of violinist Jascha Heifetz is superlative for maintaining a flow of the gay mood, the stormy interruptions, and the prevailing note of playfulness. Emanuel Bay is at the piano. *(RCA-33-rpm-LM1015.)*

PETER AND THE WOLF—*Prokofieff.* The Boston Symphony Orchestra and Serge Koussevitzky do the playing; Eleanor Roosevelt does the narrating. Sometimes Eleanor's excitement gets out of hand, pitches her usually contralto voice high enough to be that of an ecstatic teen-ager. However, her diction is always good and the orchestra is fully dramatic. Recording: excellent. *(RCA-33 rpm-LM45.)*

SYMPHONY No. 4 IN B FLAT, OP. 60 — *Beethoven.* Well established as a composer by 1806, Beethoven interrupted his sober thinking to compose this expression of exuberance. Georg Solti conducts the London Philharmonic Orchestra with a sensitive baton for both the atmospheric and somewhat mystical character of the first and last movements, and the beautiful themes of frank beauty and passion. Clean-cut rhythms are matched by equally clean-cut themes by woodwinds and strings. Recording: excellent. (*London—LLP316.*)

MAN PIANIST

wanted to head piano department Canadian Conservatory of Music. Must be fine soloist and teacher. Send complete information Air Mail to

DIRECTOR,
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

Barbara Needs a Sewing machine and she's saving for it at...

The Bank of NOVA SCOTIA

YOUR BNS MANAGER IS A GOOD MAN TO KNOW.

BNS { YOUR SIGN OF GOOD FRIENDSHIP IN BANKING

EATON'S

dark velvet...

Bewitching, completely feminine velvet . . . dramatic exclamation point over summer sheers, captivating with fall's new fashions. From an exciting summer-to-autumn collection of velvet millinery at EATON'S

EATON'S...CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION...STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

A LIVING

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

to a "Council for the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences."

The need for an authoritative link between the Government and the artists has been felt and expressed for years. So it is not surprising that the Massey Commission should have recommended the formation of such a Council "to stimulate and to help voluntary organizations . . . to foster Canada's cultural relations abroad . . . to perform the functions of a national commission for UNESCO, and to administer a system of scholarships . . ."

Vital and Heartening

Of all the Commission's recommendations affecting the welfare of the arts, none is more vital and more heartening than this one. The recommendation itself is a mark of progress. Critical speculation on the extent to which such a council may prove successful in practice cannot detract from the significance of the recommendation. There is already ample justification in the Arts Council of Great Britain for believing that a Canadian Council also could be adjusted to serve its purposes with distinction.

The development of a high level of "consumer" appreciation of the fine arts is no less necessary than the stimulation and encouragement proposed for their producers. Art education in Canadian schools has made fair progress in recent years but art education cannot be confined to schools. Much of the best in art is comprehensible only to adult maturity and experience.

But to bring authentic painting and sculpture, graphic and decorative art to even a small proportion of Canada's widely scattered population poses extremely difficult problems. A small number of agencies dedicate themselves to this missionary work to the limit of their relatively small means. Chief among them is the National Gallery of Canada.

The National Gallery

The National Gallery is inadequately housed, overworked, and undernourished. Yet, by right, it must assume leadership in this educational effort. It is in many respects the focal point of art activity in Canada—the channel through which Canadian art passes out of this country and that of other countries enters. The task implied by its position is immense and increasing in volume. But many important enterprises must be postponed or ignored for lack of sufficient funds. However, when the Gallery is housed in the better accommodation, operated by the larger staff, and granted the more liberal financial aid recommended by the Commission, these services should be greatly enhanced.

Though the Massey Report presents a somewhat gloomy picture of certain phases of Canadian cultural life, it is, nevertheless, an inspiring and hopeful augury for the future.

(This article is one of a series on the Massey Report.)

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Deferred Obsequies

by Mary Lowrey Ross

AMY, the old brindled Persian cat had been morose for several days and on Thursday she crawled under a chair-frill, and refused food, drink and family endearments.

At nine o'clock that night she gave a desolate howl and staggering out from under the chair-frill, went and lay down by the book case. A few minutes later she died, stertorously and beyond remedy, of old age.

The family at first refused to believe it. Amy had been with us all her life, and all theirs. "We'll have to bury her," I said at last.

"But not tonight!" they said, "Why do we have to bury her *tonight?*"

She lay beside the bookcase looking, to tell the truth, very much as usual. For the last year or two she had lived in a state of senile and peaceful stupefaction, rarely arousing herself except for meals. Death, which merely completed the process of immobilization, made surprisingly little difference. I said she could stay there till morning.

In the morning the younger friends of the family came in to pay their respects to the deceased. They came in softly and stood over Amy, murmuring the comments that death makes as inevitable as itself. "She looks just as if she were asleep," they said; and "She was a lovely cat"; and "After all, she had a nice long life."

"When is the funeral?" Diane asked.

I said we would probably hold it right away.

"Oh I wouldn't!" Diane said. "If any of the little kids round here see you burying her they'll come and dig her up."

I CONSIDERED. Diane knows her neighborhood. "Well, perhaps we'd better leave it till this evening," I said. "We'll bury her darkly, like Sir John Moore."

In the late afternoon the sky began to cloud and by dark the rain was pouring down steadily. Amy still lay peacefully beside the bookcase.

"We'll have to do *something* about it," I said, and everyone cried at once, "You wouldn't put Amy out in the rain!"

"No, but she can't just stay here," I said.

"Why not?" they asked; and actually there seemed no immediate reason why not. The shock of death had begun to merge into the familiar aspects of life. Amy herself looked wonderfully peaceful, and we were no longer disturbed by anything but a decent regret at her passing. "Well bury her the very first thing in the morning," I said.

"But we're going up to the cottage the very first thing in the morning," they reminded me.

"We'll have to bury Amy first," I said.

Cottage-opening morning is the beginning of a series of moving-days that goes on till late August, when the process reverses and we begin shifting everything back to the city. At the service station where we stopped for oil I was still checking items in my mind—sheets, blankets, bathing trunks, the extra toaster-cord—when a gray cat slid about the corner, darted across the entrance and disappeared.

"OH GOOD Heavens!" I said, "I know there was something. We forgot to bury Amy."

"She'll be all right in the living-room till we get back," our young week-end guest offered from the back seat.

"We must bury Amy the very first thing when we get back," I said, and we drove away, leaving the station attendant staring after us thoughtfully.

We spent a busy day opening the cottage, pausing occasionally as we were struck by some melancholy reminder of our deceased pet. There was the round nest of last year's leaves that she had made for herself by the back door; and there was the big tree she used to hide behind in order to pounce and claw at passing legs. Other cats no doubt would enter our lives, but there would never be another who combined quite as Amy did perverse affection and a kind of playful malignancy.

It was five minutes to nine when we got back home. At nine o'clock the C—'s dropped in for a visit.

We said nothing about Amy. We rather hoped—perhaps because we had over-accommodated ourselves to the situation—that they wouldn't notice her condition. But about midnight C— who had been looking at her curiously, said, "Your cat doesn't seem to be in very good shape."

"She isn't," I said, and added, "as a matter of fact, she's dead."

"Good God!" he said.

"Well you see it's like this—"

The C—s' left almost immediately.

Actually we did bury Amy early the next morning, When it was all over we went back in the house for breakfast. It is impossible to describe how queer and disquieting the living-room looked without her.

Trafalgar School

FOR GIRLS

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

Courses to University Entrance

Trafalgar School is in the residential section of Montreal and centrally located on the slope of beautiful Mount Royal with skating, tennis and a gymnasium on the grounds.

For information write to the principal

Miss Joan M. Foster, M.A., Ph.D.

McGill, Oxford and Bryn Mawr

Trafalgar School Established 1887

3495 Simpson Street, Montreal • Affiliated with McGill University

Upper Canada College

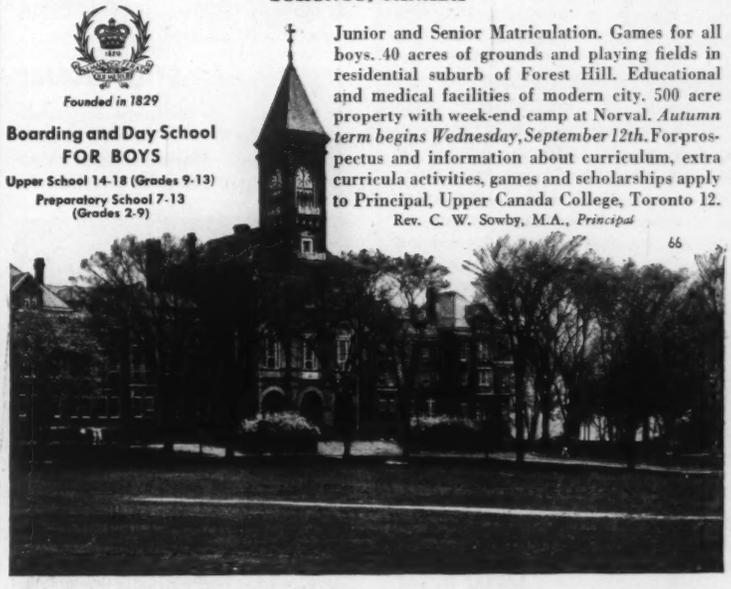
TORONTO, CANADA

Founded in 1829

Boarding and Day School FOR BOYS

Upper School 14-18 (Grades 9-13)

Preparatory School 7-13 (Grades 2-9)



Junior and Senior Matriculation. Games for all boys. 40 acres of grounds and playing fields in residential suburb of Forest Hill. Educational and medical facilities of modern city. 500 acre property with week-end camp at Norval. *Autumn term begins Wednesday, September 12th.* For prospectus and information about curriculum, extra curricula activities, games and scholarships apply to Principal, Upper Canada College, Toronto 12.

Rev. C. W. Sowby, M.A., *Principal*

A. W. MILES

Funeral Director

SERVICES ARE HELD UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS

The chapel is commodious, convenient, beautifully and appropriately appointed. Equipped with pipe organ. The chapel is completely Air-Conditioned.

CREMATION CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO IF DESIRED

30 ST. CLAIR AVE. WEST, TORONTO

PR. 2569 PRIVATE PARKING PR. 4213

EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

SPORTS

LACROSSE, BUT NOT HERE

Canada's National Sport Flourishes But Only in Foreign Climes

LOVERS of lacrosse—the legitimate, old-time, outdoor variety of lacrosse—will be intrigued and a little wistful to hear that the sport recently completed one of its most successful seasons of all time.

This didn't happen in Canada, where an indoor form of the pastime—a sort of hockey without ice or skates, is struggling to keep alive—but in the eastern U.S., where it is becoming a major sport at universities.

Some of the schools, especially those in and around Maryland, have been playing it for years, but now more and more of them are taking it up, broadening their schedules and attracting excited spectators.

International intercollegiate contests have long been an ambition of college people on both sides of the border. They take place in hockey, but comparatively few of the American schools have hockey teams. If Canadian universities could somehow adjust the rugby rules to permit international games, the opposition would have to be on the order of Hobart or Canisius if slaughter were to be avoided.

Lacrosse, field lacrosse, would be the ideal sport in which the collegiate athletes could compete on even terms. And lacrosse is Canada's national sport.

Unfortunately, so far as we are aware, no Canadian university has a field-lacrosse team.

NEW BOSS

THE HEADACHE-INDUCING job of bossing Toronto's Maple Leafs in the International League has been taken over, apparently quite voluntarily, by a man named Jack Kent Cooke, publisher of a magazine and owner of a radio station.

The Leafs have almost always presented something of a problem, especially to their fans. Each season opens with the promise of first division, and even first place, and ends with the fact of second division, and even last place. Players who flourished elsewhere appear to wilt as they sight Lake Ontario.

Cooke promised that he'd run a sort of vaudeville show of the kind Bill Veeck tried so successfully with Cleveland. On his first night as boss, he offered free hot dogs and pop, and a vocal quartet.

The players evidently hadn't heard of the new regime. They lost, 8-6, just as in the old days.

—CP

COOKE: *Takes on a new headache.*

STILL CHAMP

IN SPITE of an unlooked for handicap in the form of a 'flu attack, Stanley Leonard, Marine Drive, Vancouver, topped the field to retain the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association championship. The hard-hitting champ came within a stroke of the record at Ancaster, near Hamilton with a score of 206. His last round was a 65, five under par.

—CP

LEONARD: *'Flu couldn't down him.*

Leonard attributed his triumph to his trusty putting iron. The win netted him more than $1,000, with another $1,000, if he chooses to play in the Tam O'Shanter at Chicago.

HOCKEY EGG

IT LOOKS as though the Canadian Amateur Hockey League's attempt to squeeze a few more shekels out of the hockey-going public by instituting a "major" series, which was theoretically a cut above "senior" and a cut below minor pro, has laid an egg. (The minor professionals, incidentally, squawked that they were unable to match the salary competition of the majors.)

—CP

CALGARY STAMPEDE *once again gave visitors thrills a minute last week. Here Reg Kessler of Rosemary, Alta., CPA all-round champion, puts "Didsbury Express" through bucking paces.*

The final games in Toronto this spring for the Alexander Cup didn't draw flies. Now a couple of western towns, Calgary and Edmonton, with Saskatoon assenting, have expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the present set-up and anxious to get into the professional Pacific Coast League.

In Ontario, the major series has dropped right out of existence. Toronto's Maple Leaf-backed Marlboros were willing to play, but had no one to play with, and at last reports weren't even going to be in hockey this winter.

All these goings-on serve simply to play up a point that honest lovers of sport have been making for a long time: before it becomes too late the whole business of professionalism and semi-professionalism and amateurism (if any) is going to have to be thoroughly aired, and an entirely new set of attitudes, rules, and regulations drawn up.

LITTLE MEN

A BRITISH magazine carries a full-page ad which reads: "The Littlewoods Organization (betting pool operators) is proud to be of service to Sportsmen everywhere . . ."

The betting-pool people are of about as much service to sport as crooked referees. All sorts of arguments can be put forward in favor of legalized gambling, but that it would be of any service to sport or sportsmen is not one of them.

WAGERING UP

WITH THE FIRST reports in from tracks in Ontario, it looks as though the horsemen are going to have a good season after all. ("Racing's Biggest Season, If . . .", SN, May 22). The Ontario figures show not only a big increase over 1950, but a respectable jump from 1949's peak.

In eight races on the day the King's Plate was run at Toronto's Woodbine, something over $600,000 went through the pari-mutuel machines. The amount which didn't go through the pari-mutuels, never got within miles of them, in fact, must have been astronomical.—*Kim McIlroy*

EYES ON EUROPE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

defences. The NATO alliance has provided little news lately. A meeting of Pact Ministers had been suggested for this month, but it will not be held until September.

Four big policy questions are now outstanding. None of the four is yet ready for discussion and decision by Ministers. All four will have to be tackled, if not finally settled, in September. They are:

German Rearmament. not whether, but how, to provide German forces within the NATO integrated force.

Turkey and Greece: whether to admit them as full members of NATO or whether to find another instrument for the security of south-eastern Europe.

"The Gap": how to find enough extra forces to bridge the gap between the commitments already made and the estimated requirements of General Eisenhower.

"Infra-structure": the official jargon for the military installations needed in Western Europe to support the integrated force. Airfields are the most urgent; but signals, harbors, barracks, and communications are all involved. The problem is how to divide up the cost and get the work done quickly.

A German Component?

The difficult problem of getting a German component in General Eisenhower's force has progressed since the Pact Ministers last met at Brussels in December. The German Government has been engaged in two sets of talks. In Paris they have been talking to the French about Pleven's plan to incorporate German units of limited size in a "European Army." The French have slowly raised the size of the German formations they will accept, but they still hold firm to the idea of a European command and something like an embryo European Defence Ministry.

At the same time as the Paris talks—through diplomacy which is surely something less than brilliant—the U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, John J. McCloy, was discussing quite another scheme with the Germans. It would give western Germany an army of 12 divisions, organized at least to corps level, with a tactical air force thrown in. Even Washington seems to be a little cool about McCloy's plan, and is now insisting that it must be harmonized with the results of the Paris talks.

In insisting on the "European Army" the French are perhaps more aware than anybody else of the potential strength of the West German Opposition. The Socialists are not in Adenauer's Government, unfortunately. They may get strong popular support against rearmament. If they'll accept anything, the French argue, they are more likely to go along with the French plan than with the one McCloy devised with Adenauer's Government. The Pleven Plan, it's claimed, is the best way to mollify not only French but also German opposition to rearmament.

Washington, on its side, seems to have learned some caution from the alarming explosion which it provoked

CONTINUED ON PAGE 34

BOOKS

SEAFARING SOUTH

PROUD NEW FLAGS—by F. Van Wyck Mason —*Longmans, Green—$3.75.*

HAVING polished off the American Revolution — and with a very high polish too — that old master of the historical novel, Van Wyck Mason, now opens with a resounding assault on the U.S. Civil War. This first engagement of the new campaign has been a notable victory; readers have capitulated by the thousand.

To eliminate any possible heartburning between lingering "damyankees" or "rebels," Mr. Mason cleverly confines himself to the Confederate scene, and to give a consistent flavor throughout he further limits his tale to the naval aspect only. Here the bitter "war between the States" is waged, ashore, in the munitions factories and shipyards and, afloat, between the visionary protagonists of the dawning age of steam and armor. And while satisfactorily bloody deeds of derring-do are performed on the high seas the naval architect and draughtsman appear as first-line fighters; British trained engineers and their Southern disciples comprised a potent striking force which, under better overall direction, might have altered the course of events.

What distinguishes the historical novel as created by Van Wyck Mason is patient and thorough research coupled with word-magic to transform atmosphere and recognizably-human beings to the scene. Neither the milieu nor the characters ever disappoint the reader; page by page he grows to know and live with both and the last page is a farewell to friends. Thus the saga of Lieutenant Samuel Seymour (ex-U.S. regular) of the Confederate Navy marches briskly with both competence and affection.

Mr. Mason is, for the most part, a writer of very proper prose. But he is too experienced and too wise in his chosen field to neglect that other ingredient of war fiction which seems as essential as the fighting. His introduction of sex into his literary structure is both rhythmical and regular; it seems, almost, to be employed as a method of extended punctuation. But no such esoteric observation should in any way deter devotees of the fictional amorous incident; Sam Seymour's first "adventure" is, in fact, of a temperature to be practically incandescent. In addition, something "new" has been added.

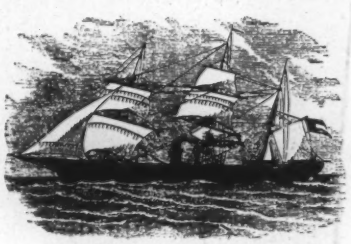
"Proud New Flags" has sailed triumphantly into the haven of best-seller lists and succeeding volumes of the cycle are assured of the warmest of welcomes. —*A. B.*

—Fabian Bachrach
F. VAN WYCK MASON

STREAMLINED MYTH

THE VICIOUS CIRCLE — by Margaret Case Harriman—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.75.*

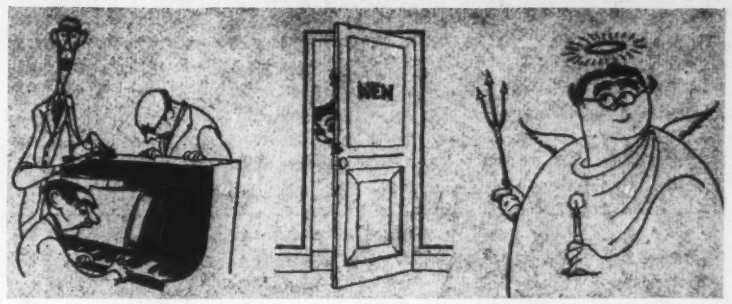
THE HOTEL ALGONQUIN in New York City has gathered many legends within its by now somewhat musty walls. As the chief rendezvous of theatrical and writing personalities it has also been the scene of scores of anecdotes and gags that are part of the streamlined American folklore-of-the-sophisticates. One of the chief sources of these celebrated *contes* (*scabreux* and otherwise) was the famous "Round Table" that met for luncheon in the "Algonk" in the twenties. Members of the Round Table came and went, but the most stable of the stars that moved in this glittering orbit were Alexander Woollcott, Dorothy Parker, Heywood Broun, George S. Kaufman, Robert Benchley, Franklin P. Adams and Marc Connelly.



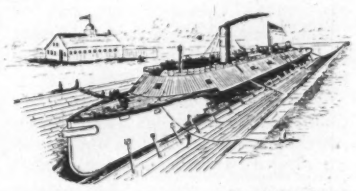
(Proud New Flags)
CONFEDERATE CRUISER *SUMTER*

Margaret Case Harriman — whose father, Frank Case, was owner-manager of the Hotel—presents a kitchen history of the wit and wisdom of the group and if much of it is scarcely new it is because the jet-impulse of such giants has carried their wisecracks and *bon mots* a long distance and through repeated tellings. In what seems an effort to record not-so-well-known material, Miss Harriman has drawn on much that must be classed as "lesser sayings." Not all of the giants' *mots d'esprit* were funny; many of them were truly vicious and though the author insists that the Circle was a safeguard against pretense and hypocrisy in the work of the writers and their contemporaries, much that she records reveals a group completely sophisticated but just about completely devoid of simple humanity.

Miss Harriman is also the author of a collection of Profiles of theatre people that have appeared in the *New Yorker*. In them she demonstrated considerable skill in the taut phrase, in acute perception and in objective accuracy. The galaxy of the Table seems to have dazzled her for none of these qualities are manifest in this book. Nor does an overplus of reference to "Aleck", "Bob" (Benchley), "Bob" (Sherwood), "Dottie", *et al*, do much to mitigate the all but girlishly skittish approach she has to her material. —*M. B.*



—Jacket Design by Al Hirschfeld for "The Vicious Circle"



(Proud New Flags)
ARMORED *MERRIMAC* IN DRYDOCK

CHINA MISSION

GOD'S MEN—by Pearl S. Buck—*Longmans, Green—$4.50.*

ANOTHER massive novel by Pearl S. Buck, "God's Men" deals with events all the way from the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 right up to the middle of the present century. Its action takes place in China, America and England; Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Yat-Sen and Franklin D. Roosevelt are three of the characters who grace its pages.

The story centres around two American lads, both born in Peking of different missionary families. Each works out his separate destiny. One of them becomes materially successful and wields extraordinary power, precisely as he had planned to do. The other, working out a simple destiny, becomes wealthy *malgré lui*. Neither is able to understand the other; the clash that comes is unavoidable.

The struggle between the two, equally strong though in different ways, provides the main interest of the story. At its culmination, the reader will provide his own answer as to which of the antagonists was the victor. —*J. E. P.*

GROWING UP

THE SALT BOX—by Jan Hilliard—*McLeod—$4.00.*

THIS STORY of a Nova Scotia family is in the vein of "Cheaper by the Dozen" and the "Belles on Their Toes" sequel, and suffers by comparison. Where the Gilbreth books brought chuckles and even laughter, "The Salt-Box" brings a mere smile except for the music-recital chapter.

Some readers may find the Hilliard family very, very funny. But the characters are mostly unsympathetic and yet not eccentric enough to create a world of their own. The father was a remittance man who was always rushing away to make a fortune; Aunt Emily who stayed with the family in summer was supposedly wealthy but wasn't; Aunt Belle who brought the children up was a weak, society-conscious woman; and the sisters and brother never come through as real children.

The things that happen to this snobbish (the author keeps mentioning they thought themselves superior and were disliked by the other children) family aren't hilarious—or else the author hasn't brought out the full impact of the situation. "Old Tom"—the horse with notions of his own—could surely have created more ribtickling antics than just stalling on the main street.

Where the author does create her best work is in the background of the village, the wharves and the sea. "The Salt-Box" is among the first ten popular non-fiction books listed by the Toronto Public Library. —*M. N.*

MEN FROM MARS

IS ANOTHER WORLD WATCHING? — by Gerald Heard—*Musson—$3.50.*

FLYING SAUCERS and other possible planetary manifestations now lie somewhere between science fiction and speculation. But further phenomena may yet clear up the mystery. Here is an interesting compendium of all reported observations since the 1870's, including the batch of the last few years, to fascinate you as you speculate. This writer's thesis: the visitors are from Mars, a much older planet than Earth, where the evolution process has developed highly intelligent insects. Their space ships are powered by magnetic forces still unknown to us. —*J. Y.*

—Yamada
JAN HILLIARD

Will Peace Talk Slow Rearmament Pace?

OTTAWA: Hold the Course

THE ONE THING you cannot do with a rearmament program is to turn it on and off like a tap. And even if it were physically possible, it is the one thing that no responsible government would want to do.

The Canadian Government's program is a $5 billion job spread over three years. If you divide that up into expenditure for each separate year you are already getting onto more doubtful ground, because the impact of the program does not fall evenly. The bills don't divide themselves neatly into three equal periods.

The largest slice of the $5 billion total will go for the production of weapons, equipment and ammunition and the construction of military installations, though up to now we've been spending more on buying weapons in the United States than on buying them from Canadian plants. The other big slice is to pay the men in uniform.

There is no idea whatever in the Government's mind of reducing the planned intake of recruits into any of the services. If peace is established in Korea, we are still a long distance away from a peaceful world. The cold war is certainly not over. PM St. Laurent and all his ministers have always said that we were in for a long, hard pull likely to last for ten or fif-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

LONDON: House Divided

OFFICIAL BRITISH policy regarding Korea has been to insist that the war there is only a part of the overall struggle between the West and the Iron Curtain countries. Sometimes, as during the hubbub over MacArthur's dismissal, this has been interpreted as slacking or even appeasement.

The picture of the reluctant lion has been enhanced by the utterances of Aneuran Bevan and his left wing laborites, and still more by the recent pronouncements of two U.K. Cabinet Ministers: Lord Privy Seal Richard Stokes, and Defence Minister Emmanuel Shinwell. Stokes remarked that rearmament looked "as if it is not going to be so immediately necessary as it was a few days ago", while Shinwell went a bit further with the comment that "at the slightest sign [of a let up]" the Government would be "only too willing to curtail rearmament."

The remarks were widely quoted—mostly out of context—and widely misinterpreted. The London *Economist* chastizes both ministers, but not so sharply as it does the press that played up the remarks. Stokes's speech, says *The Economist* was obscurely phrased, but "not really open to anything but deliberate misinterpretation."

There is in Britain a considerable body of opinion, chiefly Socialist, that is ready to seize on almost any excuse for a demand that armament expenses should be cut, and the money devoted to social reforms and requirements.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

WASHINGTON: Lobby Pressures

EVEN WHILE the Korea peace talks were in progress, Defence Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson broadcast an appeal to the U.S. to maintain the armament pace. The appeal was necessary for the very reasons that prompted the Russians to propose the peace talks at the time they did.

"Why," asked Wilson, "did the Russian representative to the United Nations . . . make his ceasefire proposal just one week before the Defence Production Act was due to expire? Why did he make it at the very time pressure groups were urging Congress to weaken the Act? Why did he throw in his olive branch at the moment when the enemies of the Act were trying to hamstring the activities of price officials?"

In the U.S., as in the other Western nations, it has been easy enough for governments to persuade the public that defence preparation is necessary. But it has been more difficult—perhaps even impossible so far—to persuade it that the economic body punches which accompany defence preparation are also necessary. The U.S. has had more trouble than Canada in this respect, as lobbies are more numerous and better entrenched in Washington than they are in Ottawa.

The Administration's defence program calls for continued foreign aid, higher taxes, and strong inflation controls. On each count it has run into powerful opposition. The peace talk, though it probably isn't fooling anyone

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

—CP

PLANES: *Mass production of jet fighters at Canadair's Montreal plant.*

—Miller

STEEL: *White hot slabs weighing 4,500 pounds each roll to furnaces.*

—International

GUNS: *Firestone plant in Akron, Ohio, is making recoilless rifles.*

OTTAWA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

teen years if not for a generation. Russian readiness to call off the Korean fighting can make no difference to that. It may be a tactical withdrawal: it is certainly not an abandonment of the Soviet's world strategy.

If the planned rate of build-up is to be maintained in terms of men, it must also be maintained in terms of weapons. The army weapons we have given away to Europe must be replaced: that is the first thing. Then we must accumulate full mobilization stores of all-American-type equipment for all the divisions we should hope to raise if war came. The air force and the navy must have their planes and their ships. If war should come this year not one of the services would have adequate equipment to fight with.

To stop a program of defence production halfway through is, moreover, the most uneconomical and the most unsettling thing a Government could possibly do. Canadair started tooling up for the F86 jet fighter in 1949. Real quantity production became possible only this summer. The Orenda jet engine was first tested at A. V. Roe's in March 1949. It first flew in the CF-100 fighter last month. It is not yet in quantity production.

The RCN's new type of escort vessel is being built in several Canadian shipyards. Keels are laid. You can't stop a program like this at a moment's notice even if you wanted to.

When Defence Production Minister C. D. Howe brought the Defence Production Act before Parliament earlier this year he insisted that it run for five years. This, he said, was the least period that made any sense. The defence production program itself covered three years. It would take another two to "unwind", if by that time "unwinding" was the order of the day.

A Korean ceasefire will not divert the Government from its long-range program. The one fear of responsible authorities in Ottawa is that it might slacken the public's sense of urgency. If it did that, the Kremlin would have won a far greater victory than Korea.

LONDON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

To this group social security comes ahead of national security unless the danger—as they see it—is imminent. Peace talk in Korea encourages opinion like this to become more vocal.

The Bevan group, which tends to make the U.S. the scapegoat, appears more concerned about possible aggressive moves by the Americans than about existing aggressive moves by the Russians. The statement of policy by the recalcitrant Bevanites shows this in its demand that Britain have a power of vetoing offensive American action from U.K. bases.

For the reason that Britain has insisted that the Korean War is only a part of a larger struggle, it seems apparent that the Attlee Government will be even less likely than the U.S. to relax the defence effort in the event of a settlement in Korea. The British position throughout the MacArthur trouble was that UN forces should not be bogged down in a general war in one of the lesser world hot spots.

On the heels of the peace talk and the unfortunate remarks of two of his ministers PM Attlee spelled out Britain's views on defence preparation. The program would continue unabated, he said. But as in the U.S. there are strong winds blowing against the course. In the States the opposition is economic and feeds on self-interest; in Britain, the opposition is ideological and feeds on the grim experiences of World War II. What's more, the Labor Government's opposition comes from its own ranks. With just a hairline advantage over Winston Churchill's Conservatives, there is a possibility the Attlee Government may veer a little from its course to keep recalcitrant laborites in the fold.

WASHINGTON

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30

about Russia's long term aim, has strengthened the position of the opponents of the Administration's program by, they can claim, removing the need for haste in fulfilling it.

The U.S. Defence Production Act expired on June 30. Perhaps because of the peace hopes in Korea, the Congress was unable to agree in time on a new law to take its place. It extended the old law for a month, but, probably reflecting pressure group activity, it included what Wilson called "crippling amendments". He considered the amendment forbidding a rollback of prices particularly dangerous.

As he explained, last January's price freeze favored manufacturers and merchants who had boosted prices in anticipation of a freeze and penalized those who had not.

If the Administration is prevented from rolling back prices that have soared beyond reasonable levels, it will have to permit price increases by those firms that had co-operated in the fight against inflation.

"What will it profit America to build up its might only to go bankrupt in the process?" he asked. He'd answered the question earlier: "Stalin will have won a tremendous victory—as he had planned—without firing a shot." As far as the U.S. is concerned, the choice is pointed up sharply. If self-interest on the part of lobbies prevents the operation of anti-inflation tactics, then something will have to give. To keep Stalin from winning the war without firing a shot, it will have to be some parts of the defence program, if selfish interests block the operation of controls, or anti-inflation fiscal policy.

There's no doubt about the intention of their Administration to maintain the pace, but with peace talk strengthening those who, in effect, want to rest on their oars, there is reason to fear, if not expect some slackening off.

Purchasers and Distributors of Government, Municipal and Corporation Securities

Enquiries Invited

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
LONDON OTTAWA HAMILTON KITCHENER OWEN SOUND
ST. CATHARINES QUEBEC NEW YORK BOSTON LONDON, ENG.

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON

Chartered Accountants

are pleased to announce the
admission to partnership
of the following members of their organization
who have all been associated with the firm for many years

TORONTO	GALT	KITCHENER
E. P. Hudson	J. L. Davidson	W. D. Caskey
L. W. Trumble		H. F. Cumming
G. R. Ferguson		C. H. Spry
T. M. Chase		

The Firm now consists of the following partners

E. J. Howson, F.C.A.	R. S. McPherson, F.C.A.	A. B. Shepard, F.C.A.
S. H. Sorley, F.C.A.	F. L. Kerr, C.A.	J. G. Brown, F.C.A.
W. H. Moore, F.C.A.	H. E. Crate, F.C.A.	E. P. Hudson, C.A.
L. W. Trumble, C.A.	G. R. Ferguson, C.A.	J. L. Davidson, C.A.
T. M. Chase, C.A.	W. D. Caskey, C.A.	H. F. Cumming, C.A.
	C. H. Spry, C.A.	

Toronto, Ontario,
July 3, 1951.

Automobile and General Casualty Insurance
Lumbermens
MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
Agency Inquiries Invited
A. C. DAHLMANN, Asst. Vice Pres., Consumers Bldg., Toronto Plaza 8611
Fire and Allied Lines Written in Associated Companies
"THE SAFETY-MINDED COMPANY"

U.S. BUSINESS

IMC ALLOCATIONS

SULPHUR is expected to be the next commodity which the International Materials Conference will place under allocation. Tungsten and molybdenum had the distinction recently of being the first two commodities placed under international allocation since the close of World War II.

Canadian and U.S. members of IMC consider the agreement on the first two key metals a major achievement in the field of international voluntary cooperation. Even more important, is the assurance it gives that IMC can proceed with other allocations of short-supply commodities.

Eleven nations signed the tungsten-molybdenum pact although the agreement was seriously threatened at one time as a result of difficulties raised by Australia. Brazil also interposed some objections and has yet to agree to the price which the conferees set on tungsten.

The conference is still stymied on such important commodities as rubber, tin and hard fibres. Committee members complain that large supplier nations won't cooperate, but negotiations are still going on with the holdouts.

PAPER SHARE

THE conference made emergency allocations of 12,550 tons of newsprint to seven friendly nations while awaiting replies to a questionnaire sent out to 70 countries regarding their newsprint situation.

Nations getting the extra allotments are France (3,000 tons), Greece (1,500), India (2,400), Malaya and Singapore (650), Pakistan (500), Philippines (2,500), and Yugoslavia (2,000). The newsprint these nations receive will be diverted from contracts between Canadian and U.S. mills and publishers.

The French allocation is on its way and directives will be issued to implement the recommended allocations to the other six nations. The IMC pulp-paper committee recognized that the press of many other countries need more newsprint, but only a limited tonnage could be made available for early delivery.

This month the committee again is canvassing the over-all picture to make some additional allotments.

Defence:

U.S. DECENTRALIZES

INDUSTRY is switching some of its operations away from the two coasts and the dense population centers. About one-half of tax benefits granted to industry by the Government to stimulate defence plant expansion has gone to areas that historically have had the smaller share of the nation's capital investment in manufacturing.

The mountain, southern and south-central states are the beneficiaries. On the west coast the momentum gained in World War II has subsided, although that area still is a leader in defence contracts, largely due to its prominence in aircraft production.

Investment:

PROSPECTS IN BRAZIL

BRAZIL is sending a special representative, Joao Alberto Lins de Barros, on an extended mission to Canada and the U.S. to secure capital support for the expansion of his country's industry.

He is especially interested in seeking investment funds for such industries as sulphur, caustic soda and pulp for paper.

He asserts that Brazil will be able to export newsprint to Argentina and other South American republics within five years. Several Brazilian states have extensive pine forests but there is only one paper plant. Lins de Barros also will include several European countries on his one-year tour, and expects to send economic reports to President Getulio Vargas from each country he visits.

■ There is much talk in U.S. trade circles of building up a synthetic wool industry to offset U.S. dependency on foreign sources. The National Production Authority has received a large number of applications for fast tax amortization from concerns ready to use such wool substitutes as du Pont's "Dacron" and Union Carbide's "Dynel".

Whatever happens to the amortization requests, enough has been said to yank neutral wool prices down out of the skies.

INSURANCE

LOST POLICYHOLDERS

ARE YOU a lost policyholder? Have you got a policy lying around the house, either your own or one belonging to some other member of the family? If so, it might be "found money."

Lost policyholders are a continuing problem to the life-insurance companies. Fire and casualty policies being in the nature of term contracts, this situation very seldom arises, as the fire and casualty companies are in fairly frequent touch with their policyholders.

On the other hand life policyholders who move from one province to another, or even within the same province, sometimes neglect to inform their company and after a time the policy lapses. If they do remember it they frequently believe, mistakenly, that it is a dead loss. On other occasions the assured simply lets the policy lapse because it is impossible to keep up the payments. Again, people have taken out policies and have neglected to inform their families and when the assured died, the beneficiary is unaware of its existence.

At the special conference of the Life Office Management Association last year, where this problem was discussed, it was pointed out that "a very substantial number of policy contracts continue in force long after normal contacts have ended.

"In addition to limited payment policies, there are thousands of cases of early lapse where non-forfeiture provisions continue the policy in force on extended insurance for a considerable period, or as a fully paid up policy for a reduced amount until terminated by death or surrender. In many such instances, the policyholder is entirely unaware that his policy has any value whatsoever."

The life insurance companies have pretty generally accepted the responsibility of locating these lost policyholders. One major company in the United States has a department of 150 people concentrating on this problem. They reported that in 18 years, from 1931 to 1949, they succeeded in locating over 600,000 policyholders or beneficiaries, and paid out to them more than $25 million.

—Douglas R. Weston

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES FOR OVER HALF A CENTURY

MORE THAN A 'PRUDENT ADMINISTRATOR'

'EN BON PERE DE FAMILLE' (as a good father of the family) is a phrase often used in the Civil Law of the Province of Quebec. It means a 'Prudent Administrator' and, as applied to Executors and Trustees, requires them to act with care and skill.

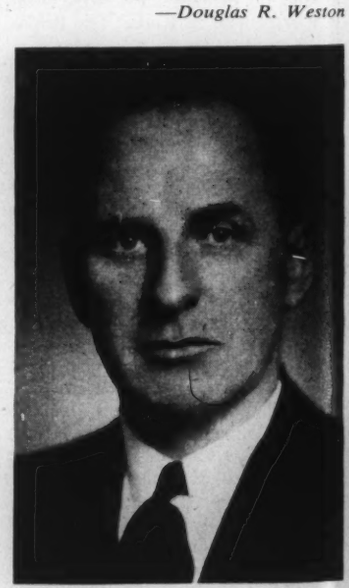
In addition it suggests that an Executor and Trustee must feel a deep sense of responsibility for the personal welfare and comfort of dependants.

It is the aim of the Officers of The Royal Trust Company to live up to this high ideal with sympathy and understanding, and to ensure efficient and economical administration of every Estate entrusted to our care.

Trust and Estate Officers are always available when needed for consultation.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

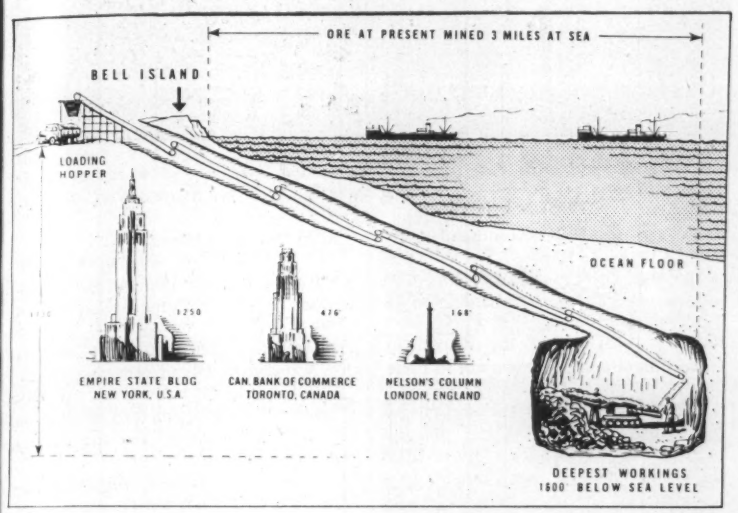
OFFICES ACROSS CANADA FROM COAST TO COAST



ONLY CANADIAN *to be elected to an office in the American Institute of Electrical Engineers was Shawinigan's William R. Wray, a Montreal engineer.*

NEW DEAL FOR MARITIME STEEL

COAL, IRON AND ENTERPRISE are the main ingredients in developing a producing steel mill. Maritime provinces steel men have all three—though they have had to go under the ocean to get two of them. Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., operating on Canada's east coast, is the only steel manufacturer in the country operating on all-Canadian raw materials. Dosco's Wabana iron mine—an old timer by Canadian standards—is undergoing some big changes. Normally capable of producing about 1.8 million net tons of ore per year, the mine will raise output to 2.8 million net tons.



—Brigdens

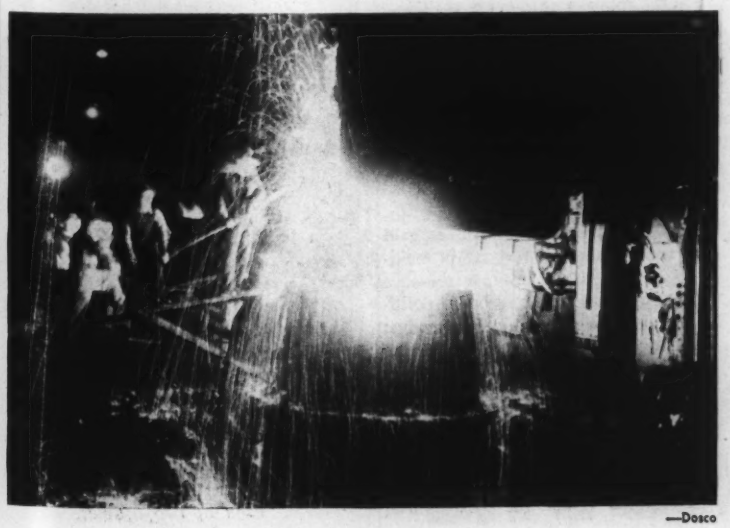
← "UNDERGROUND"

WABANA'S IRON ORE runs underneath the Atlantic Ocean. Mining has been going on since 1895, and, during the course of extracting more than 50 million tons of ore, operations have been pushed under the ocean floor to a distance about 3 miles from the shore line and about 2,000 feet below sea level. Now, to step up output, the four electrically operated hoists, which brought the ore up from four different mines, are to be replaced by a single conveyor belt system. (See cut.) With Goodyear Tire & Rubber and Stevens Adamson equipment, the conveyor will have a carrying capacity of 1,000 tons of iron ore per hour.

COAL TALK →

TO KEEP the 11,000-feet-long conveyor belt loaded, underground operations at Wabana are being extended. Geologists are sure there is a good supply in reserve. Some estimates run as high as 3 billion tons. At the same time the other half of Dosco's steel industry is re-equipping for better output. Communications and transport in the corporation's coal mines, which also push under the ocean, are getting special attention. In the cut at right locomotive operator Joe McKinnon of Glace Bay, NS, speaks into a three-way radio mine phone which keeps him in continuous contact with other operators and the dispatcher.

—Sheeden



—Dosco

← ENTERPRISE PLUS

AT THE STEEL PLANT ingots as big as 130,000 lbs. are produced. The maritime steel men, with the CNR, made industrial headlines last fall (SN, Nov. 21) when they worked out a way to ship a 30,000 lb. steel ingot while it was still hot. The ingot was allowed to solidify in a mould; then it was stripped and placed in a cast-iron box insulated with pre-moulded vermiculite. A steel lid was placed on the box, and the whole thing was securely fastened to a railway car floor. The ingot travelled the 200 miles to the Trenton Steel Works, and the temperature only dropped from 1,700 degrees Fahrenheit to 1,575 degrees. This speeded up the whole process as no time is lost cooling and re-heating.

C. PERCY ROBERTS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
905 Bank of Montreal Bldg., Toronto 1, Ont.
EM. 4-5305

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD. · FOUNDED 1710 · FIRE MARINE CASUALTY
TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND
Ask your Investment Dealer or Broker for prospectus.
CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Dividend No. 256
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1951.
By order of the Board.
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., July 10, 1951.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 41
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
CLASS "A" SHARES
Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value $20.00 each).
This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1951 to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 21st, 1951.
By order of the Board
D. G. MILLER, Secretary.
July 10th, 1951.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY: Labor Supply Problem?

LAST year at this time, in a period of what the Labor Department described as one of "unparalleled prosperity", 97 out of every 100 workers in Canada were employed. This year, in spite of the news-making layoffs in consumer durable goods industries, the percentage is 98 out of every 100, and the labor force is larger by about 65,000.

With the number of jobless continuing to drop at a steady rate of 12,000 a week, the layoffs don't seem to be affecting Canada's over-all employment situation seriously. Actually the results of the slowdowns in the auto and other consumer durables industries haven't been reflected in unemployment statistics: since most of the layoffs were for short periods, few of the workers affected registered for unemployment insurance during the short period they were out of work.

So far, defence industry demands for labor have been falling mainly on the skilled category: and this hasn't been fully reflected in official statistics. The situation has been more apparent in the existence of "piracy" in the skilled labor market where many industries needing skilled workers have been tempting them from the jobs they hold, rather than take them on from the ranks of the unemployed and train them (SN, Feb. 13).

Defence production demands are expected to be felt in the semi-skilled and unskilled labor market shortly—especially if increased U.S. orders follow the relaxation of "Buy American" restrictions (see *Ottawa View*). And so far, it appears, the slow-down in consumer durables production has not increased—on paper, at any rate—the surplus of labor for defence production when it gets fully underway.

Mining:

BC IRON, JAP STEEL

SO FAR, proven iron ore resources in British Columbia are relatively small, but they have been an integral part of dreams of a major steel industry in the west coast province. BC's present steel production is centred in Vancouver Rolling Mills, which use scrap as the raw material, and Consolidated Mining and Smelting which uses the iron-rich tailings left over from the lead-zinc operations. BC's iron ore resources come into the picture when further expansion of steelmaking in the province is considered: according to Mines Minister R. C. MacDonald, increased home steel output will depend on smelting ore in the province or importing steel ingots.

The BC iron ore reserves (on Texada Island in the Strait of Georgia, and in two areas on Vancouver Island) may total about 16 million tons. This isn't very much by Ungava or Steep Rock standards, but it's enough to support the hoped-for expansion in BC steelmaking.

One of the major obstacles to expansion of the industry in BC has been the lack of a sustained market big enough to justify the heavy capital expenditures involved. However, the spectacular industrial growth that's going on in BC now has whittled down that obstacle. At the same time the world steel shortage will make importing steel ingots more difficult.

These factors revived interest in expansion of steel production in the province. Unfortunately, at the same time a resurgent Japanese steel industry found itself cut off from coal and iron ore supplies in north China. By the beginning of this year, two large U.S. companies were preparing to mine and ship the BC ore to the Japanese mills.

The proposal ran into opposition from BC Cabinet members (SN, April 17). The most determined opponent was Mines Minister MacDonald. Two years ago he had recommended to Ottawa that no export of BC iron ore be allowed on the grounds that the deposits would probably be needed as the basis for an expanded BC steel industry. Last spring the Provincial Government asked Ottawa not to issue export permits for BC iron.

Ottawa was uncooperative. Federal regulations governing export permits are designed to stop ore going to Russia or its satellites: they don't apply to Japan. At the same time there was nothing the BC Government could do about it. For unlike the Alberta oil resources, BC's better iron deposits have been Crown granted and there is no provincial authority to stop the export of minerals that have been "alienated from the Crown".

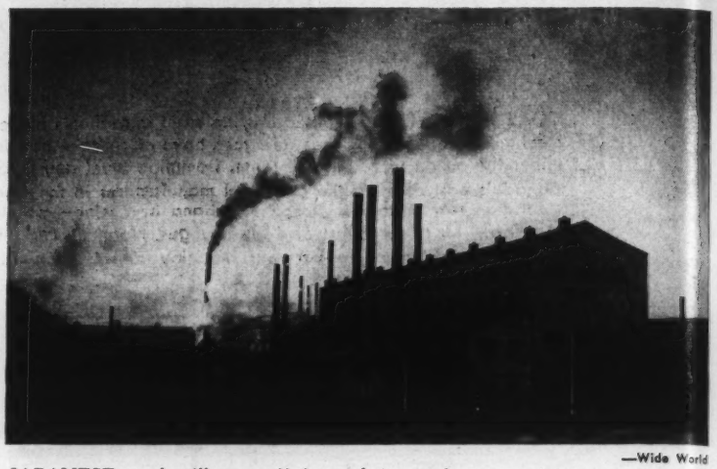
Early this month spokesmen for the Argonaut Co. of Vancouver—a subsidiary of Utah Construction Co. of San Francisco—announced that development of the company's property on Vancouver Island was nearly completed. It's expected that the first shipment of BC iron ore will be on its way to Japan by the end of July or early in August.

Argonaut has spent about $3 million building wharves, roads, and the mill; it will employ about 150 men at the mine. In full swing about 80,000 tons of concentrated ore will be exported monthly.

The BC Government hopes to limit exports to the extent that no deposit

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Which normally appears here will be resumed when Mr. Richards returns from vacation.



—Wide World

JAPANESE *steel mills cut off from their usual source of iron supply inside China will soon get BC ore—but will it leave BC short for its own steel industry?*

EYES BACK ON EUROPE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28

last September by its tactless and inadequately prepared presentation of the case for German rearmament. The hope is that a compromise plan may be worked out by the time the Ministers meet in September.

On the admission of Turkey and Greece the American mind also seems to be made up; but the Americans are pressing their point of view more tactfully. The surface argument for admitting Turkey and Greece is that they need the reassurance of this guarantee if they are to stay on the side of the West, and particularly if the Turks are to continue to allow U.S. air bases on their territory. For the U.S. the air bases are a top priority. It was apparently the Chiefs of Staff, rather than the State Department, which got the U.S. Government committed to the admission of Greece and Turkey. Committed it is, both in statements to the two countries and in public.

Once again America's allies are dubious. They think the U.S. has again gone too far and too fast, again yielded too hastily to the military pressure without adequate exploration of political possibilities. The main case against admitting Turkey and Greece to the present Pact is that it would completely change its character. NATO has always been regarded by Canada and by European countries as a practical expression of the underlying community of the North Atlantic nations. It was justified under the UN charter as a regional arrangement. If it is now extended to the eastern end of the Mediterranean, it ceases to be regional in the same sense, and it completely ceases to represent anything of the embryo Atlantic community on which so many people on both sides of the Atlantic have built up hopes.

It would become, in fact, an anti-Soviet pact. It would have a more and more exclusively military character. And if NATO is to be merely a military alliance, no longer even confined to the North Atlantic area, where does the process stop?

Granted that Turkey should have a guarantee, granted that the southern flank of General Eisenhower's present command needs strengthening; but is there no way to achieve these ends without altering so drastically the present nature of NATO? In Ottawa, as in Paris and in London, it is felt that these questions have not been adequately considered. Since the Americans are now so far committed, the best the diplomats can do may be to devise some way of associating Turkey and Greece with NATO without it altogether destroying its basis as a *North Atlantic* pact that is not solely military.

The two major problems remaining—how to close the gap and how to pay for the military installations in Europe—involve the whole question of the military build-up. They must be left for next week.

First of two articles.

CANADA'S FIRST BANK

"MY BANK"

TO A MILLION CANADIANS

B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

AD 108

will be depleted to less than a reserve of one million known tons of ore. The Argonaut company has an agreement with the property owners (a CPR subsidiary, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway) providing that if the ore is required in Canada—*i.e.* if the BC steel industry *does* expand—this will take priority over export arrangements.

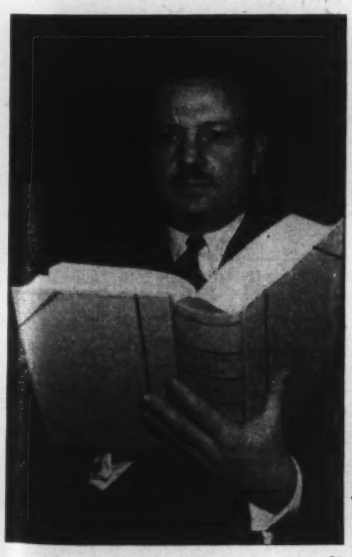
GOLD PRICE

THE STRIKE spreading through the Canadian gold mining industry* may result in new pressures being put on the International Monetary Fund for a higher basic gold price. Early in the year Canada had initiated discussions with IMF officers aimed at getting for Canada access to premium markets for gold. South Africa is already getting higher prices for gold, under an arrangement where gold sold for industrial rather than monetary purposes is not subject to the IMF price fix of a basic $35 an ounce.

An arrangement like this, or else an increase in the price of gold, is likely to prove necessary to keep Canadian mines out of trouble barring further federal subsidies. With the price of gold fixed and rising costs in the gold mines, the industry is taking the hardest of the raps inflation is dealing out.

Meanwhile, the Fund is finishing its study of the gold marketing situation; September, it is expected, will bring some announcement from the Fund. Canada has held back on her demand to be allowed to sell gold for "industrial" rather than monetary purposes, and is on record at the moment as demanding a uniform policy among IMF members. The question now is: Can the Government wait until September—or perhaps later if the Fund's findings are not satisfactory—in the face of cost-of-living wage demands by gold miners, and pressure from gold mining communities?

*Which began last week in the Hollinger Mines near Timmins, Ontario, and was backed by the Timmins town council. Council passed a resolution "wholeheartedly endorsing" Hollinger employees and pointing out that the grave economic conditions now existing in gold mining communities are the result of the inadequate price for gold set by the International Monetary Fund.



DONALD FLEMING —CP

■ Finance Minister Douglas Abbott came in for a rough going-over by PC member Donald Fleming last week. Based on past experience, said Fleming, "we must allow for an error of roughly $250,000,000 in his estimates of income this year." Abbott's errors in budgeting in the last five years, Fleming pointed out, have amounted to $1,250,000,000 in round figures, or nearly $1 million per day. The PC's claim that there is no necessity for this year's "heavy increases in taxation."

■ Good news for nickel-short Canada was the announcement of an increase of one million pounds per month of refined nickel production by the International Nickel Company of Canada, six months ahead of schedule. It boosts the company's capacity to 21 million pounds per month, higher than any peace-time year.

■ In another attempt to get together on the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power project, the U.S. House of Representatives public works committee held an hour-long secret meeting last week, but again failed to act on legislation to authorize the project. Tempers flared high as Chairman Charles Buckley blocked action on a motion by Representative Tom Pickett to kill the seaway bill. The committee's next meeting to go over the legislation for the seaway will be held July 31, the chairman announced.

■ Newfoundland is to have two more new industries in the near future, a tannery and a marine oil hardening plant. Tannery cost and equipment is estimated at $350,000.

BLOWOUTS CAN KILL!

YOU AND YOUR FAMILY COULD HAVE BEEN IN THIS CAR!

Blowouts can . . and do. . . cause terrible accidents . . . . accidents which result in injuries, disfigurement for life . . . or death!

And . . . because no tire or tube in the world is blowout-proof . . . you should realize that you might have a blowout any time!

BUT—there is one *proved way* to protect yourself against blowout accidents. That is to install Goodyear's LifeGuard Safety Tubes in your tires. The diagram at right shows why.

For your sake . . . for your family's sake . . . . put LifeGuards in your tires *now*. You can't get better protection to save your life!

WHY LIFEGUARDS ARE A MOST ECONOMICAL BUY!

1. You can get up to 25% more *safe* miles from your tires when they're equipped with LifeGuards.
2. One set of LifeGuards will usually outlast three to four sets of ordinary tubes.

HOW GOODYEAR LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES CAN SAVE YOUR LIFE

When a tire with an ordinary tube blows out, it goes flat immediately—car lurches and sways, invites disaster.

BUT—when a tire with a Goodyear LifeGuard Safety Tube blows, the tire does *not* go flat immediately—the inner air chamber retains air long enough to allow for a safe, controlled stop!

GOODYEAR *makes a blowout harmless with*
LIFEGUARD SAFETY TUBES

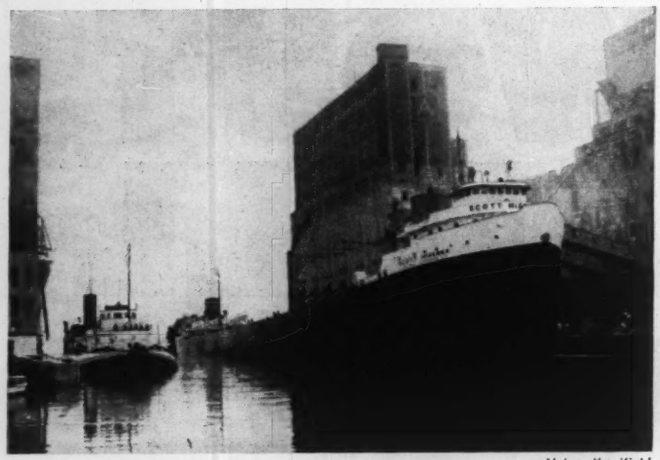
Investment:

NAME CONFUSION

THE ONTARIO SECURITIES COMMISSION has cleared up some confusion about two firms of similar names with the following statement from OSC Chairman, O. E. Lennox:

"As a result of enquiries reaching the Ontario Securities Commission, following the cancellation of the registration of Harry Price & Co. as a broker dealer, it is evident that a great deal of confusion has arisen which has caused embarrassment to Harry Price Insurance Agencies Ltd., a reputable firm of insurance brokers who have been in business locally for upward of 25 years.

"The Commission accordingly wishes to correct any misunderstanding which may exist by stating that there is no connection whatsoever between Price, the former stock broker, and Mr. Harry Price, President of the insurance agency bearing his name."



—Nelson Merrifield

OLDEST AND NEWEST

LOADING grain at the head of the lakes early this month were the oldest and newest in grain carriers. On the left is the old whaleback *John Ericsson* and on the right the new *Scott Misener*. The *John Ericsson* is probably the last self-propelled boat of its kind. She carries about 185,000 bushels. On her first load the *Scott Misener* took on a record load of 618,000 bushels.

The Grass-Roots Banker

Advice and Guidance Come From Wagner
He Knows His Customers' Business

by Bill Cockman

A. S. WAGNER, Imperial Bank Manager at Delhi, Ont., is probably the only bank manager in Canada who rents a home in town while owning three farms—with a partnership in two more—in the surrounding countryside.

This procedure gives him several advantages. Among them, it invests his savings where they will yield an income, and it provides a common ground for relations with his bank customers who are chiefly farmers.

Not content with discussions across the bank's counters in Delhi, Stan Wagner visits his customers on their farms, examines their buildings, equipment and crops and gives them the kind of advice they appreciate.

These business methods have been good for Delhi as well as for the Imperial Bank there. The farm folk are chiefly tobacco growers of European descent; when their friends and relatives visit the district, they introduce them to Wagner who promotes the town as an ideal location for Canadian branches of their industries. He has helped bring more than one to town.

More People

When he came himself in 1940, the population was 800; now it's twice that figure, and it is possible that it will double itself again before too long.

His road to Delhi was paved with experience in many Imperial Bank branches, chiefly in small towns. Besides this he was farm-born and raised: he is one of Canada's truly grass-roots bank managers.

Hundreds of visitors to open house at his new bank building on one of Delhi's shaded main streets last year saw facilities not common to every bank.

Behind scenes there were staff lounges, showers and lockers for the men, a corner for dancing after hours, and a hobby corner where the manager himself could turn a slick piece of walnut into a lamp or cut and finish a rare stone for his collection.

Wagner feels these advantages are none too good for his staff of ten. Five of the girls are particularly instrumental in building business. Collectively, these girls speak seven languages which simplifies life considerably for new Canadians arriving in the district.

Their manager doesn't believe in putting all Delhi's eggs into the tobacco-basket. Along with promoting new industries in town, he urges diversified farming along many a back concession.

He has persuaded several farm-customers to go into beef cattle. Following his advice, they have not only reaped a handsome profit at market time, but have found themselves with a by-product—tons of barnyard manure—a precious commodity in any tobacco farm country.

As a member of Delhi's Chamber of Commerce, Wagner's enthusiasm has been instrumental in bringing the Delhi Tanning Company to town. Its machines began humming the first week in June.

The tanner and his assistant, who have come from Germany, have a method of tanning leather in 20 days: the usual methods take 100.

Wagner helped a more modest industry get underway recently. Called "Deltoys" it has been launched by another European whose novelties appear likely to create a demand greater than he can meet before long. This newcomer has also worked into his trade name, the town of his adoption.

Family Side

On the family side of his ledger, Wagner has a wife, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Wagner accompanies him on his twice-a-year visits to his customers' farms and to most of the weddings he averages in a month—sometimes as many as 19. He makes most of his wedding gifts in a basement hobby-shop of the home he rents a block from the bank.

Wagner often asks in other localities what men do who don't play golf or bridge. At Arizona last year, they told him they collect stones. He brought home a chunk of petrified pine tree, cut and polished it on a silicon-carbide saw, and added another hobby to his list.

—Bill Cockman

A. S. WAGNER

EXPORT "A"
FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
20's in PACKAGES
50's in FLAT TINS

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
880 Bay Street, Toronto 5, Ontario
R. H. CAMPION, *Manager for Canada*
Ontario Branch Office—68 Yonge Street, Toronto 1

A stock tariff company doing business in all Provinces of Canada through licensed agents and brokers.

LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO., LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31, 1951, payable on the 1st day of September, 1951, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of August, 1951. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By Order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH.
Secretary.

Toronto, June 29, 1951.

The Canadian Family owes much to . . . . Wales

A Tribute from Calvert to Canadians of Welsh descent

CANADA has been a land of opportunity to settlers for many generations. Much of our strength stems from the blending of racial and cultural heritages from many lands.

It is a grand feat of nation building when so many cultures march cordially together, cooperating and making allowances, merging ideas and preserving ideals, linked by a common citizenship in the great Canadian Family.

One of the first Welshmen to come to Canada was Thomas Button who set sail in Henry Hudson's *Discovery* in 1610 to find the North West Passage. Another famous Welshman was David Thompson whose surveys are the basis of our maps of Western Canada.

The Welsh are a quiet, serious, devout and music loving people. Their industry in the fields of chemical and mining engineering, language and science teaching, manufacturing, editing and law has contributed much to Canada's progress.

Calvert DISTILLERS (Canada) Limited
AMHERSTBURG • ONTARIO

Calvert, head of the famous Calvert family, founded one of Canada's first colonies in Newfoundland in 1622. The Calvert ideals of freedom and tolerance helped set the pattern of the democracy we now enjoy.

Lunch Refreshed . . . Have a Coca-Cola

A picnic's fun! Just find a cool spot, spread the lunch and serve delicious ice-cold Coca-Cola. With the picnic cooler, it's so convenient. Stack it with Coke, pack it with ice, and you can be sure you'll be a refreshing host.

Ask for it either way . . . both trade-marks mean the same th

COCA-COLA LTD.